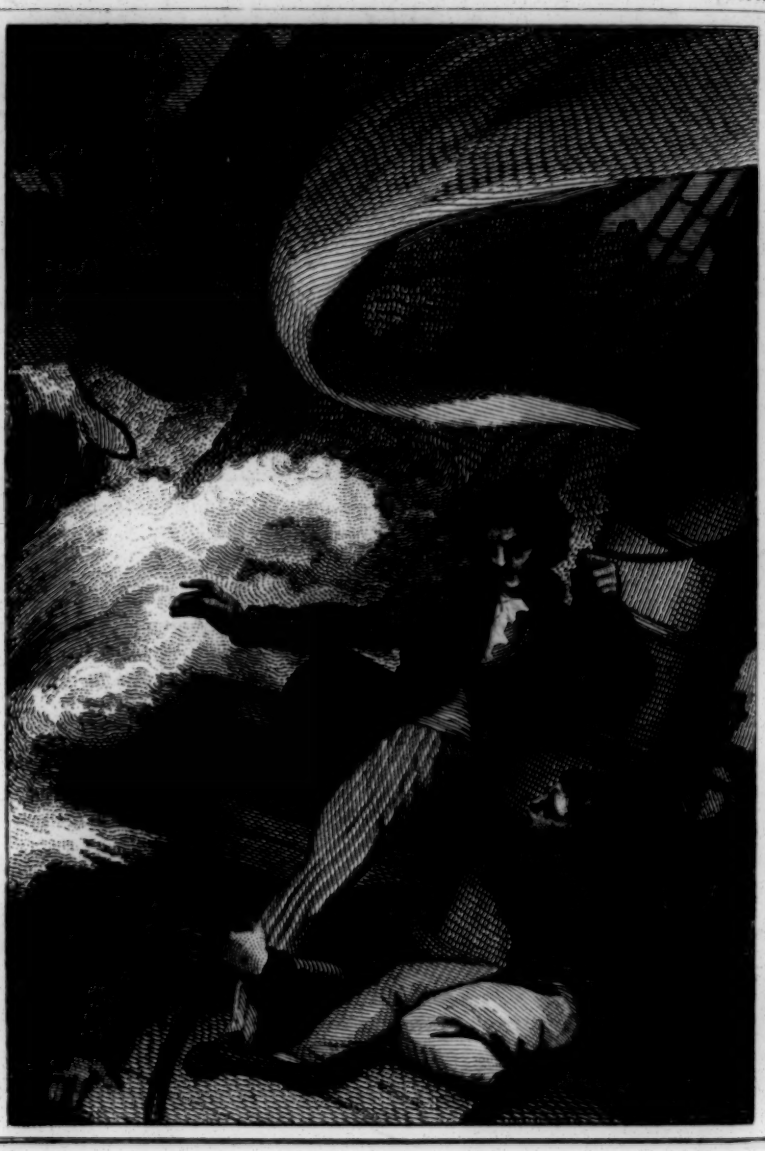

Kirk· del. Taylor sc.

Mr. Jones exhorting the Crew of the Wager to their Duty. P. 44.

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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE MOST CELEBRATED

VOYAGES,

TRAVELS, AND DISCOVERIES,

FROM THE

TIME OF COLUMBUS

TO THE

PRESENT PERIOD.

"Non apis inde tulit *collectos* sedula *flores*." *Ovid.*

By WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.

VOL. X.

LONDON:

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1797.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE miſcellaneous nature of this volume ſeems to demand ſome explanation. In turning over a number of books on the ſubject of voyages, we found ſeveral articles, which though deeply intereſting, could not, with ſtrict propriety, be interſperſed in our work. It was therefore determined to reſerve them for a ſeparate volume; and the laſt on the ſubject of naval adventures ſeemed to be the moſt eligible.

Shipwrecks, and diſaſters of that melancholy ſtamp, are not only read with avidity, but, in our opinion, with advantage. To rouſe the dormant powers of ſympathy, to diſplay human nature ſtruggling with adverſe fortune, ſerve at once to mend the heart and to exerciſe its moſt amiable propenſities. We participate in the diſtreſs which we cannot alleviate, till we feel an inclination to leſſen the maſs of ills within our reach. From what admits of no cure, we turn out eyes to ſcenes

of calamity now paſſing—to misfortunes that preſs with afflictive force on individuals, or bodies of men; and callous muſt that heart be, which, under ſuch impreſſions, would not ſtretch forth a hand to aſſiſt or relieve.

Let the following pages then, as far as they detail miſery, be read with a view of alleviating its weight, whenever an opportunity preſents itſelf, and we ſhall not only be entertained, but bettered by their peruſal.

SHIPWRECK

SHIPWRECK

OF

FRANCIS PIRARD DE LAVAL,

ON THE

MALDIVIA ISLANDS,

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

NO ſooner was the way opened to the eaſt, than the different nations of Europe were emulous to ſignalize themſelves by purſuing the ſame courſe, and anxious to participate in the commercial advantages it diſcloſed. The merchants of St. Malo in France, for ſpirit and opulence ſeem early to have been diſtinguiſhed above the reſt of their countrymen: they fitted out two veſſels for the Eaſt India trade; the Croiſſant of three hundred, and the Corbin of two hundred tons burden. On board the latter was Francis Pirard de Laval, whoſe misfortunes and remarks furniſh the materials of the following pages.

Theſe ſhips left St. Malo on the 18th of May, 1601, and proceeded with favourable gales to Anabon, on the coaſt of Africa, where they took in water and fruit. From thence they ſteered for St. Helena, where the crews refreſhed, and in a ſhort time recovered from the attacks of the ſcurvy, which had begun to ſpread its fatal influence among them.

Having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, they refitted in St. Auguſtin's Bay, in the Iſland of Madagaſcar; and from thence ſailed for the Comoro Iſles, where they made ſome ſtay, highly delighted with the beauty and fertility of the place.

Fortune had ſo far favoured them: they had reached nearly the end of their voyage without any croſs accident or remarkable occurrence. At laſt, in lat. 5 north, they found themſelves entangled among ſhelves; and attempting to paſs them, the Corbin, which ſailed conſiderably ahead, thrice ſtruck on a rock on the coaſt of the Maldives; and being out of reach of any aſſiſtance from her conſort, was left to her fate.

At the time when this accident happened, the French hailed a bark belonging to one of the iſlands; but the natives did not venture to approach them, on account of a royal prohibition, which forbids them from having any intercourſe with ſtrange ſhips, without the king's leave.

Meanwhile, the ſailors, ſeeing the deſtruction that awaited them, inſtead of warding it off by prudence, ſeemed to haſten it by deſperation and exceſs. They broke looſe from all reſtraint, inſulted their officers, ate and drank with a frantic gaiety, and loudly proclaimed, that as death was inevitable, they were reſolved to make its approach as eaſy as poſſible.

In diſaſters of this kind, the danger is always increaſed by inſubordination; but with the momentary dread of death before them, it cannot be expected that uncultivated minds can reaſon or reflect: the frantic impulſe of the minute is their only rule of action.

While

While the Corbin was ſuſpended on the rocks, the conduct of the common men filled every thinking mind with horror: at laſt they became more reconciled to their ſituation, and having eſcaped immediate death, they began to liſten to the ſuggeſtions of their officers, and to yield their aſſiſtance to work the ſhip to land. In ſhort, after continuing two days in this deplorable ſituation, the Corbin was, with infinite labour and difficulty, hauled over the flats, and brought to a ſmall iſland named Pouladon, belonging to the Maldivia group.

The French carried ſome arms with them: but the natives inſiſted on their being delivered up, before they would ſuffer them to land. Submiſſion was their only reſource; they ſurrendered at diſcretion; and were then conducted by the Indians to the interior of the iſland, where they were entertained with cocoas, lemons, and other fruits, but rifled of every thing about them, on pretence that all the property ſaved from wrecks belonged to the king.

However, the French having a piece of ſcarlet cloth, had the policy to give out, that it was originally intended as a preſent for the king of the iſlands, together with the whole cargo of the ſhip. On this, the natives were very cautious not to meddle with what they conſidered as royal property; but the chief man of the iſland was privately induced to accept a few yards of ſcarlet cloth, which preſent confirmed him their friend.

Soon after, this perſon ſent the maſter of the ſhip and two of the ſailors to Male, where the king reſided, when one of the royal family was immediately diſpatched to ſave whatever could be done from the wreck.

The

The French, on leaving the veſſel, had brought off a conſiderable quantity of money with them, which they buried on ſhore, as a common ſupply for their future exigencies; but ſome of the men, being in want of ſubſiſtence, and knowing where the treaſure was hid, dug up a part of it, and having offered ſome pieces of money for food, the conſequence of this was ſpeedily felt. The natives, ſeeing that the ſtrangers had money, would not allow them the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance without being paid for it; and when the hoard began to be exhauſted, they were brought to the greateſt diſtreſs. Each now became ſelfiſh and unfeeling; for where money commands every thing, and nothing is to be procured without it, theſe diſpoſitions are rather to be lamented than wondered at. The ſtrong robbed the weak, the healthy withdrew the pittance of the ſick; and that fellow feeling and partnerſhip in misfortunes, which ſhould have bound them to each other by ſtronger ties, were weakened and diſſolved by the love of amaſſing money, to ſupply their individual wants.

Our author and two others were tranſported to the Iſland of Pandow, where the natives, hearing of the treaſures that had been brought to light in the other iſland, and thinking that thoſe perſons too were not deſtitute of money, refuſed them proviſions, in hopes of extorting a recompence. Laval and his aſſociates having no reſources of this kind, were reduced to the greateſt extremities; but aſſiduouſly applying himſelf to learn the language of the country, and having ingratiated himſelf with the governor of the iſland, he was ſoon ſent to Male, with recommendations to the king.

His

His majeſty and ſultanas were highly delighted to find a foreigner who could converſe with them in their own tongue; and, by the arts of inſinuation and addreſs, he ſoon roſe to rank and opulence among this people, where he was obliged to live ſeveral years, and by this means gained much local knowledge of the country and the cuſtoms.

The Maldives lie between 1 deg. north, and 4 deg. ſouth latitude, extending two hundred leagues in length, and thirty-five in breadth. They are ſaid to be divided into thirteen provinces, called Attolons, each of which comprehends many ſmall iſlands. Ridges of rocks ſurround the whole, on which the ſea breaks with prodigious violence. The whole number of iſlands is calculated at twelve thouſand, but many of them are only ſandy, ſteril ſpots, without the leaſt vegetation. Penguins, however, and other marine birds, take up their reſidence here; the moſt barren iſlets are covered with their neſts.

The Attolons all lie in a line, and are parted by narrow channels, through which the navigation for ſhips of any burthen is extremely perilous. But the natives being inured to the ſea from their infancy, ſhew ſuch dexterity in managing their veſſels, that neither rocks nor ſurges alarm them. However, they ſeldom ſail by night; nor do they often leave ſight of land.

The climate, from the ſituation, muſt naturally be ſuppoſed to be exceſſively hot; yet the nights are cool, and the heavy dews, which fall then, refreſh the herbs and trees. The winter commences in April, and laſts till October, during which period the rain falls in deluges, and the weſterly

weſterly winds are very boiſterous. In the ſummer months, the winds blow in a contrary direction, and the earth is parched up with drought.

The Maldivians are a perſonable people, of an olive complexion. The natives of Male, and of the other iſlands towards the north, are more poliſhed than thoſe towards the ſouth, who ſeldom have any intercourſe with Europeans. On the north, the king and the principal people reſide; and baniſhment to the ſouth is a common puniſhment for crimes not worthy of death.

The Maldivians, in general, are poſſeſſed of a quickneſs of parts, a livelineſs of diſpoſition, and much ingenuity. They are prudent and warlike, and have a regular form of government.

The women may be reckoned handſome: their hair is naturally black, and this colour is heightened by art. Girls have their heads ſhaved, except a little tuft on the forehead, to diſtinguiſh them from boys. When they arrive at maturity, the care and management of their hair is a principal object of female attention. They waſh it with a peculiar water, ſuffer it to float in the wind to dry, and then perfume it with odoriferous oils.

Both ſexes bathe once a day, and afterwards anoint their bodies. The women having waſhed and perfumed themſelves, collect their hair in a knot, and increaſe the apparent quantity by artificial means. They alſo frequently ſet off their heads with fragrant flowers.

Among the men, only perſons of rank and ſoldiers are allowed to wear their hair uncut, and theſe dreſs it nearly in a ſimilar manner to the women. In general they ſhave; but thoſe who have performed a pilgrimage to Mecca, have the privilege of ſuffering their beards to grow to a full

full length. Even the hair, which is cut, and the parings of the nails are buried in the uſual cemeteries; from an idea that being parts of the natural body, they ought to be treated accordingly.

The men wear a ſwathe of cloth between their legs, over which they have a piece of cotton depending to the knees, and above that a longer kind, of ſilk or cotton, reaching to their ankles. The waiſt is adorned with an embroidered handkerchief, tied before. Over all, they have a large ſilk fringed girdle, in the left ſide of which is a pocket for carrying their money and betel, and in the right a knife is ſtuck.

Every male prides himſelf on wearing a knife, it being the only weapon the inferior ranks are allowed. The ſoldiers and grandees, however, carry a dagger at their ſides, and when they walk abroad, a ſword in one hand, with a buckler or javelin in the other.

The Maldivians place their chief perſonal decoration in the ſilver chains that hang from their girdle; and of theſe every perſon has a greater or ſmaller quantity, in proportion to his opulence.

The common people ſeldom wear any other clothes, but what decency requires, except on feſtivals; but men of quality have handſome jerkins and waiſtcoats, while the more foppiſh anoint the ſkin, from the girdle upwards, with an odorous paint, in which figures are ſometimes delineated.

Turbans, of various qualities, are in common uſe; but the ſoldiers and grandees frequently uſe embroidered handkerchiefs as a covering for the head. The feet are always naked, except within doors, when wooden ſandals are uſed.

The women wear a ſilk or cotton petticoat, over which they throw a long robe without any opening, except at the neck, and this reaches to their feet. Their arms are decorated with a profuſion of bracelets, according to their rank. Their ears are early pierced in the tip, from which hangs a large pendant, and the griſtle is perforated in many places, and ſtudded with gilt nails, ſet with precious ſtones or pearls. The privilege, however, of wearing ornaments of gold or jewels muſt be purchaſed of the queen; and, in like manner, the men muſt buy the king's permiſſion for the ſame indulgence.

When the women go abroad, they are deeply veiled, and their faces are difficult to be ſeen; but in preſence of women of ſuperior rank, the etiquette requires that they ſhould be unveiled.

The different quality of the women is diſtinguiſhed by their ornaments; and, if a wife, through vanity, aſſumes more coſtly decorations than belong to her rank, her huſband's taxes are raiſed, unleſs he is in the royal ſervice, or an inhabitant of Male; for in that iſland there are no ſumptuary laws in regard to dreſs.

The king is generally clothed in a fine white robe, which reaches a little below the girdle: this is faſtened with buttons of ſolid gold. Over the robe he wears a piece of red embroidered tapeſtry, depending to the heels, richly ornamented. His girdle is adorned with brilliants, and on his head he wears a ſcarlet cap, laced with gold, and ſurmounted with a large gold knob, ſet with a jewel.

But the chief enſign of royal dignity is a white umbrella, which no native is permitted to uſe. He is uſually attended by three pages: one carries

ries his fan; another his ſword and buckler; and the third, his betel and areca box.

M. de Laval was doomed to remain in this country long enough to acquire an intimate knowledge of the characters and cuſtoms of the Maldivians at that period. He ſays that the king was generally ſhut up with his women, or employed in giving audience to his courtiers. He had a taſte for the mechanic arts, and conſtantly employed and ſuperintended a number of artificers in the various branches of elegant manufacture. His guards conſiſted of ſix companies, under the command of as many counſellors, named moſcoulis. Beſides which he had ten battalions, who ſerved his majeſty in various civil, rather than military capacities.

On Fridays the king went to the moſque in great pomp, attended by one hundred of his guards, his officers in waiting, and a complete band of muſic, conſiſting of trumpets, flutes, and drums. After ſervice, he returned in the ſame ſtate; and, as theſe iſlands afford no beaſts of burthen, he walked on foot, unleſs when he was carried in a chair on the ſhoulders of his ſlaves, which was not frequent.

His queens wore the ſame kind of habits as the other Maldivian women, but of a much richer and more expenſive quality. Whenever they appeared in public, the women ran to meet them, and preſented them with fruit and flowers. A number of female ſlaves preceded them, to warn the men from approaching. The chambers where theſe royal priſoners lived were always lighted with lamps; ſo that their lives muſt, according to our ideas, be the moſt uncomfortable in the world.

The royal revenues ariſe from the crown lands, from a fifth of the grain and fruits of the whole country, from a tax on dried fiſh and on ſhells, named cowries, the current medium of exchange. In addition to theſe impoſts, his ſubjects annually preſent him with cloth enough to dreſs his ſoldiers. He likewiſe derives no inconſiderable revenues from goods imported by ſhipping, as he is principal merchant, and ſells out the commodities he has purchaſed on what terms he pleaſes.

All ſhipwrecks belong to his majeſty, and alſo whatever ambergriſe is found on the coaſt. This is more abundant here than in any other part of the Indies, and is ſo ſtrictly watched, that whoever ſecretes or appropriates it to his own uſe, on detection loſes a hand. The king has alſo the ſole property in a kind of ſea-nuts, called tannacarre, which are frequently thrown on the ſhore. Theſe are as large as a man's head, and are eſteemed valuable in medicine. The Portugueſe call them the cocoas of the Maldives.

The government is an abſolute monarchy. Each attolon, or province, is under the ſuperintendence of a naybe, or governor, who is a prieſt and doctor of the law; and exerciſes very extenſive powers. The naybes, however, are accountable to the pandiare, or cady, who reſides in the Iſle of Male, and is the ſupreme judge both in civil and eccleſiaſtical cauſes. The judgment of this officer can only be reverſed by the king himſelf, to whom an appeal lies.

The pandiare makes an annual circuit of the Iſle of Male, as every naybe does in his reſpective province, and condemns all to be whipped that cannot ſay their creed and prayers in the Arabic tongue. When witneſſes are cited in any cauſe,

by

by a ſingular regulation, the evidence of three women is only equivalent to that of one man, and ſlaves are never admitted to give their teſtimony.

An inſolvent debtor is obliged to become a ſervant to his creditor; and both he and his children muſt work the debt out, before he obtains his liberty. The ordinary puniſhment for criminals is whipping, and the moſt heinous offences, ſhort of murder, may be got off for a pecuniary mulct. Stealing, however, is puniſhed with the loſs of a hand; but capital puniſhments are never inflicted, except by the king's expreſs command.

The inhabitants are divided into four claſſes: the royal family; perſons inveſted with offices and dignities; the nobility and gentry; and the common people. Between the third and fourth ranks the diſtinctions are very ſtrictly obſerved. If a noblewoman marries a plebeian, ſhe retains her rank, and her children are ennobled alſo; but a woman of the loweſt claſs derives no privileges from matching with a grandee. The king, however, poſſeſſes the power of elevating whom he pleaſes to the third rank, by a kind of letters patent; and, of courſe, they are then eligible to offices of truſt or honour.

The externals of religion are very ſtrictly obſerved among the Maldivians; but its vital influence is little felt. The groſſeſt vices are daily committed without ſhame, and almoſt without puniſhment. Both ſexes are extremely libidinous; and chaſtity before marriage is neither reckoned a virtue nor a fault.

To be able to read the Koran in the original is the extent of their literary acquirements. The

Maldivian tongue is, however, cultivated with ſome care. In teaching children to write, they make uſe of a bodkin on a ſmooth board covered with ſand. But their writings, which are intended to be durable, are on a kind of paper, made of the leaf of a tree.

Children have a profound veneration for their maſters and parents; and with this, ſo many good qualities are generally united, that it muſt be the want of good examples alone that renders them vicious or diſſipated. Where a due reſpect is paid to age and authority, the young might be trained to any thing.

Metallic money is only of one ſort, called larrins, about the value of eight pence. Inſtead of ſmall change, they make uſe of cowries, twelve thouſand of which make a larrin. Gold and ſilver are imported from the continent, and go by weight, when employed as the medium of exchange.

Merchants reſort to the Maldives, principally to purchaſe the cocoa-nuts and cowries. When Laval reſided here, upwards of one hundred ſhips annually reſorted thither to purchaſe cocoas, and the balance of trade ſeemed to be in favour of theſe iſlanders.

Some of the feſtive cuſtoms of the Maldivians are very ſingular. If they intend to compliment a friend with an entertainment, they ſend the viands to his houſe; as they ſeldom eat in the preſence of others. Inſtead of a table, they cover the floor with a mat; and for cloths and napkins, make uſe of banana leaves. Their diſhes are of earthen or china ware.

The poor are treated with great humanity, and none will offer them food that they do not think

fit

fit to eat themſelves. The indigent are regarded as the ſervants of God, and it would be reckoned profane to treat them with offals.

During their meals they are very ſilent, and think it indecent to be long at table. They never drink till they have finiſhed their repaſt, and even then only drink once of water or cocoa wine. No man muſt meddle with cookery, or his ſex would avoid him as a diſgrace to them.

No ſooner do children come into the world than they are waſhed ſix times a day in cold water, and then anointed with oil. The mothers, from the higheſt to the loweſt rank, ſuckle their offſpring. At the age of nine months they generally begin to walk; and when they arrive at nine years old, they commence the ſtudies and exerciſes of the country.

When the Maldivians wake from ſleep, they immediately waſh their faces, and rub them with oil, before they ſalute any one. Betel is univerſally chewed, and they mutually preſent it to each other on occaſional interviews. Cleanlineſs is not only an article of their religion, but an inbred habit among them.

They have many ſuperſtitious obſervances when they begin a journey, or take any buſineſs of importance in hand. If any unlucky incident befals them, they impute it to ſome unpropitious perſon whom they have met or touched.

With the Mahometan faith they mix many Pagan rites. They addreſs themſelves to the king of the winds, when they are going on any expedition by water; and in every iſland there is a deſolate place, where thoſe who have eſcaped ſhipwreck make their offerings. They alſo pay a ſuperſtitious reſpect to the king of the ſea,

whence

whence they think it impious to ſpit to the windward of the ſhip.

All natural and incidental ills they impute to the intervention of the devil; and to avert his vengeance, they make him occaſional offerings of flowers or banquets. The latter is ſometimes carried off by the poor, when ſuperſtition is not ſtronger than hunger.

They attribute a wonderful virtue to certain characters, which they always carry about them in little boxes. Theſe are believed to be of powerful efficacy in curing or alleviating diſeaſes, in procuring love and ſafety, and preſerving them from malice and danger. The magicians, who are alſo the phyſicians, drive a lucrative trade in theſe charms or amulets.

In theſe iſlands are no incloſed towns, the houſes lying ſcattered without regularity or diſtinction of ſtreets. Their dwellings are generally built of cocoa wood, and covered with the leaves of the ſame tree; but perſons of quality have ſtone buildings, of a black colour, the materials of which they draw out of the ſea, with much labour and ingenuity.

So expert are they in diving and ſwimming, that Laval ſays, they drew up the cannon and anchors of the French ſhip that was caſt away; and he was an eye witneſs of their clearing the Harbour of Male within a few days, which was ſo choked up with rocks that no ſhip could enter it.

The royal palace has many fine apartments, but no regular architecture. It is ſurrounded with gardens, adorned with fountains and reſervoirs. The ceiling and walls of the palace are hung with ſilk tapeſtry, and floored with mats.

The

The king's beds, and thoſe of the grandees, are ſuſpended with cords, upon a beam ſupported by two poſts; and in them they are rocked to ſleep.

The moſques are not inelegant ſtructures, and round them are ſquare incloſures, in which they bury the dead. Each moſque has its prieſt; and each iſland, that has any conſiderable population, is dignified by having a catibe, who is principal maſter of all public exerciſes, and governs the inferior prieſts.

They retire to the moſques five times a day; but the indolent are allowed to ſay their prayers at home. An abſolute neglect, however, of this religious exerciſe ſubjects the indevout to all the pains and penalties of excommunication: no one will eat or converſe with them. They offer their penitential prayers with a loud voice, and by this means expoſe the moſt ſecret tranſactions of their lives; but where impurity of any kind is ſcarcely regarded as a blemiſh in the eyes of men, this publicity of confeſſion is not regarded as a ſerious difficulty.

Males are circumciſed at ſeven years of age, on which occaſion the parents and relations keep a feſtival for fourteen days. Particular operators perform this painful rite, and from this only they derive a livelihood. Girls alſo undergo a kind of circumciſion when they are only two years old; but this is attended with no ſolemnity. The operator, however, on both ſexes is always conſidered as a parent.

The Maldivians celebrate ſeveral feſtivals. Friday, being their Sabbath, is devoted to faſting and religious obſervances. The catibe compoſes a new prayer for every Friday in the year. He repeats without book, and if he makes a ſingle miſtake

miſtake, he is publicly reprimanded. Every new moon is uſhered in with a variety of ceremonies; and the feaſt of the Ramadan, as in other Mahometan countries, is kept here with due ſolemnity.

When a marriage is in contemplation, the parties addreſs themſelves to the naybe, who takes the man by the hand, and aſks him if he is willing to have the woman on the conditions propoſed; and as ſhe is always abſent, her parents anſwer in her name. When preliminaries are ſettled, the bride is introduced, and the company are deſired to be witneſſes of the compact. The woman is then conducted, by all preſent, to her huſband's houſe, where feaſting, dancing, and muſic commence. The bridegroom makes ſome cuſtomary preſents to the king, and the bride pays the ſame compliment to the queens. But when the king is married, inſtead of giving, he receives preſents from his ſubjects, all which belong to the new married queen.

The males may marry when they pleaſe; but females are ſeldom diſpoſed of till they are ten or eleven years of age; and the firſt ſuitor, whether old or young, provided the rank is not an obſtacle, is ſeldom refuſed. Parents eſteem it a ſin to keep their daughters ſingle beyond the years of maturity; but a female orphan cannot marry till ſhe is fifteen.

Though a woman cannot leave her huſband without his conſent, a man may divorce his wife on returning her jointure. The divorced parties may come together again as often as they pleaſe; but, that the prieſt may not be robbed of his dues, a new marriage muſt take place after each ſeparation.

When

When a perſon dies, the corpſe is waſhed by thoſe of the ſame ſex. The body is then wrapped in cotton; its right hand placed upon the ear, and the left on the thigh. It is then placed in a coffin, and carried to the burial ground by relations and friends, attended by women, who howl in the moſt piteous manner. If the deceaſed is a perſon of quality, gifts are diſtributed to the poor, and the prieſt, in particular, is not forgot. It is his buſineſs to ſing during the whole ceremony, and every day till the third Friday after, when a general feaſt is prepared for the friends of the defunct, on the ſuppoſition that the ſoul is then conveyed to paradiſe.

If a perſon of the firſt rank dies, the prieſts ſing for him a whole year, during which they are well entertained, and lead a pleaſant eaſy kind of life. O ſuperſtition, how wide is thy ſway! In Mahometan, and many Chriſtian, countries, the ſame weakneſs leads men to believe in the efficacy of prayers and ceremonies for the dead, while prieſts reap the only benefit from the deluſion!

Mourners make no alteration in their dreſs, except that they go bareheaded to the place of interment, and continue ſo for a few days. Thoſe who die fighting againſt the enemies of Mahomet, are buried without any ceremony, under the idea that they are at once tranſlated to paradiſe, and want no interceſſion of prieſts.

The Maldives produce luxuriant crops of millet, and a kind of grain, called brinby, reſembling rape ſeed. Of theſe two ſorts of grain they have a double crop yearly. They have ſeveral eſculent roots, and many choice fruits. But though the Attolons are all nearly in the ſame climate, each

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is diſtinguiſhed for its different commodities, and the inhabitants in one cannot ſubſiſt without the commodities of another. This neceſſity links them all in a kind of mutual dependance, and creates an interchange of commercial articles. Trades are alſo divided in different iſlands. One contains ſmiths; another weavers; and ſo on. To facilitate communication, theſe artificers have little boats, in which they make the circuit of the iſlands, to vend their wares or manufactures; and one of theſe trading voyages ſometimes occupies the ſpace of a year.

Wild fowl are prodigiouſly plentiful, though there are few domeſtic poultry. Crows are very troubleſome; and the bats are as large as ravens.

There are few poiſonous animals; but vermin of various kinds overrun the country, and infeſt the houſes. Sheep and cattle were the only large quadrupeds in the Maldives, when M. de Laval reſided here. Dogs are held in abhorrence, and two, ſent by the King of Portugal, as a preſent, were immediately drowned.

The ſea is replete with excellent fiſh; and fiſhing conſtitutes a principal part of the employment of the natives. But of all the productions of the ſea, the ſhell fiſh, called cowries, are the moſt valuable and moſt eſteemed. The ſhells, commonly called blackamoor's teeth, are no inconſiderable articles of commerce. Immenſe quantities are exported to Guinea; and formerly, about twelve thouſand pounds of cowries would purchaſe five hundred ſlaves. The value is now diminiſhed; but ſtill the cowries of the Maldives are in high eſtimation among the negroes, who uſe them as their principal ornaments, and in many places they paſs for money to the preſent day.

Our

Our author ſays, that he has ſeen thirty or forty ſhips wholly laden with them.

But enough has been ſaid of the cuſtoms and produce of the Maldives. Let us now attend to the fortune of Laval. It has already been ſaid, that he roſe to ſome diſtinction; but it is by no means probable, that any dignity could make him forget that he was cut off from his friends and from poliſhed ſociety, nor repreſs his deſire to obtain his liberty.

After he had been about four years and a half in this country, news arrived, that the King of Bengal was fitting out a fleet to invade the Maldives. The King of Male no ſooner received this alarming intelligence, than he iſſued orders for equipping all the veſſels in his dominions; but before this could be accompliſhed, the enemy's fleet appeared in ſight, on which the king reſolved to fly to the ſouthern iſlands, till he could muſter a ſufficient force to oppoſe the invaders with ſome proſpect of ſucceſs.

His moſt valuable effects were inſtantly embarked, together with his queens; and he left his diſtracted ſubjects, who knew not how to avoid the impending danger, or how to oppoſe it.

No ſooner, however, did the enemy hear of the flight of the king, than they diſpatched ſome of their ſwifteſt ſailing veſſels to overtake him. The unhappy monarch found it impoſſible to eſcape: he was ſlain, and his ſhips, wives, and treaſure rewarded the victors.

As ſoon as the Bengalians landed at Male, Laval ſurrendered himſelf to them; explaining his ſituation and his ſolicitude to be taken under their protection. When they found he was not a Portugueſe, they treated him with much kind-

neſs: the French had not yet, by their ambition, diſturbed the repoſe of the natives of the eaſt, and, therefore, were not the objects of their vengeance.

The conquerors, after plundering the royal palace of every thing valuable, prepared for their departure, taking with them the brother-in-law of the late king, and leaving the other natives at liberty. Laval was a voluntary paſſenger to Bengal, and there he began to concert the means of a paſſage to Europe.

While engaged in theſe plans, the Mogul declared war againſt the Prince of Bengal, who aſſembled a prodigious army to oppoſe him. However, before hoſtilities commenced, Laval found means to withdraw himſelf to the coaſt of Malabar, from whence he proceeded to Calicut. At that place he remained eight months, waiting for a paſſage in a Dutch ſhip; but being at laſt diſappointed, he travelled to Cochin, where he had the misfortune to be taken up and impriſoned as a ſpy.

At laſt, however, he made his eſcape from priſon, and fled to Goa; but fortune was not yet wearied of exerting her malice againſt him: here he was again thrown into priſon, and confined for ſome time. By his addreſs, as well as the juſtice of his cauſe, he raiſed up ſome powerful interceſſors among the Jeſuits, who, at length, procured his liberation; and ſailing for Europe, he arrived in ſafety at Rochelle, on the 16th of February 1611, after an abſence of nearly ten years, in which he had run through a ſeries of adventures equally dangerous and diſtreſſing.

SINGULAR

SINGULAR SHIPWRECK

OF AN ENGLISH VESSEL

NEAR

Spitsbergen.

SHORT as the following narrative may appear, it bears ſuch marks of ſimplicity and truth, that we were unwilling to omit it. On ſuch a ſubject ingenuity might have ſaid much; but no force of language can heighten the general effect of this picture of miſery. The reader's imagination with painful aſſiduity will fill up the chaſms of events.

John Cornelius of Maniken, being ordered upon the whale fiſhery, in the year 1646, left the Texel on the 6th of May, and on the third of June arrived in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, but was prevented from anchoring in the bay, by the ſhoals of ice. Accordingly he kept out to ſea; and chancing to diſcover two whales in the offing, he ſent his ſloop well manned in purſuit of them.

While they were rowing up and down, watching an opportunity to make a ſucceſsful attack upon one of thoſe enormous creatures, they diſcovered a large ice ſhoal floating at a diſtance, with ſomething white upon it, which they ſuppoſed to

be bears. But Eilert Johnſon, the harpooner, inſiſting that it was ſomething elſe, and that it was in motion, perſuaded them to row up to it. To which propoſal, after ſome altercation, they aſſented; and perceived it, on a nearer view, to be a ſort of ſignal of diſtreſs, waved by a man.

This diſcovery induced them to approach it as faſt as they could, and there, to their great ſurpriſe, they found four living men, and one dead. By their language they knew them to be Engliſh. They took them into the ſloop, and conveyed them on board their ſhip in the bay.

They were at this time reduced to the laſt extremity by hunger and cold, having had nothing to feed upon for ſome time before they ſaw the ſloop, but a leather belt, which they had divided into equal ſhares, and eaten up. The ſurgeon took all the care he could to recover them; but three of them died in ſpite of all his endeavours, in five or ſix days after their being brought on board. The fourth alone ſurvived, who was brought to Delft, upon the Meuſe, in September, 1646; from whence he got a paſſage home to England.

The account he gave was, that their veſſel being wrecked on that ice ſhoal, from which he was taken, the crew conſiſting of forty-two men, ſaved themſelves upon it, with ſome tools, victuals, and their ſloop;—that they cut a deep hole, like a cave, into the ice, blocking it round the mouth with ſuch pieces as they dug out, to ſhelter them from the violence of the wind and waves, which intention it in ſome meaſure anſwered;—and that in this hole they burrowed fourteen days.

In a few days, the commander, thinking it impoſſible that they ſhould ſurvive long upon this

ſhoal,

ſhoal, reſolved, with ſeventeen of his men, to make the land in the ſloop, and ſend her off for the reſt with an account of his ſucceſs. But, as it blew a hard ſtorm ſoon after, and they never heard more of them, there was reaſon to think they periſhed before they reached the ſhore.

Twenty-four of them remaining ſtill upon the ice, and proviſions growing daily more ſcanty, ſo that they were reduced to a famiſhing condition, and ſcarcely hoped for relief from any thing but death, they reſolved to ſeparate, and quarter upon different ſhoals, in hope that by ſome lucky turn of fortune they might be driven to land. But whether they were taken up by any other ſhips, or whether they reached the ſhore, was never known.

It is moſt likely, indeed, that they were ſwallowed up by the ocean: for John Cornelius ordered his ſloop upon a cruiſe in ſearch of the ſurvivors, but without any ſucceſs.

Melancholy as the fate of theſe men muſt appear, this is only one of the many inſtances of diſtreſs in which northern voyages, above all others, are prolific. Scarcely a ſeaſon paſſes without the loſs of lives and ſhips, and frequently attended with circumſtances of peculiar calamity.

VOYAGE AND SHIPWRECK

OF

CAPTAIN GEORGE ROBERTS.

NUMEROUS are the diſaſters to which mariners are expoſed, and the fortitude with which many of them have undergone the moſt mournful reverſes of fortune, teaches an uſeful leſſon of patience or reſignation, and ſhews what man is capable of acting or ſuffering.

Captain Roberts, who had been bred to the ſea, in the year 1721, entered into a contract with ſeveral merchants of London to ſail to Virginia, and there to load with a cargo for the Guinea trade. Having purchaſed ſlaves to the amount of his inveſtments, he was to proceed with them either to Barbadoes or Virginia, as he found moſt likely to be conducive to the intereſt of his employers; and having diſpoſed of his live freight, he was to load with the produce of the country, for the London market. This was a complex and tedious enterpriſe, and fortune forbade that it ſhould be more than partially accompliſhed. Captain Roberts indeed reached Virginia, and purchaſed a ſloop and ſuitable cargo, with which he ſteered towards the Cape de Verd Iſlands; but here calamities and diſtreſs overtook him.

Near St. Nicholas, one of thoſe iſlands, he fell into the hands of pirates, and finding him a man of ſpirit and intredity, they anxiouſly ſtrove to unite

him in the ſame nefarious confederacy. Theſe attempts he ſteadily reſiſted; but his unhappy ſituation rendered it neceſſary to conform more than he ſeems to have done with their humours and prejudices. One of the commanders among the pirates treated him with much indulgence, probably from a wiſh to draw him into his lure. By the intereſt of this perſon he was to be allowed to go on board his own ſhip, and to be ſupplied with ſome neceſſaries; but unfortunately refuſing to drink the pretender's health, which ſurely had been a very venial offence, circumſtanced as he was, one of the piratical captains threatened to ſhoot him through the head; and after having inſulted him in the moſt inhuman manner, barbarouſly forced him on board his own veſſel at midnight, without proviſions, water, or ſails, and with only two boys to aſſiſt in the navigation, one of whom was not more than eight years of age. He was not even allowed a light, and his ſhip being leaky, darkneſs was doubly horrible.

That men of the moſt abandoned characters, ſhould ſo far forget what humanity is due to their fellow men, as to expoſe any one to almoſt certain deſtruction, merely on account of a fooliſh toaſt, may excite the aſtoniſhment of the reflecting; nor perhaps ſhall we wonder much leſs at the romantic reſolution of Captain Roberts, who braved death rather than ſubmit to an inſignificant form. Sullen obſtinacy is ſometimes dignified with the title of heroic conſtancy, and many have been eſteemed martyrs in a good cauſe, who only fell ſacrifices to their own perverſe diſpoſition or unſubmitting tempers. We wiſh to eſtabliſh the diſtinction between eſſentials and forms,

forms; between voluntary and compulsive deeds. No external compliances can change the mind: religion and loyalty enthroned in the heart, may defy the malice of man.

Thus abandoned to his fate, and with a mind composed and resigned, Captain Roberts first set about pumping his vessel, by the assistance of the elder boy. Having pretty well gained on the water, day-light appeared, when he saw the full extent of his miserable situation. The unfeeling wretches, who had turned him adrift, had left him scarcely any thing to support life. On rummaging the vessel, he found only a few crumbs of bread, ten gallons of rum, a little rice, and some flour, with two gallons of water.

With much labour he patched up a kind of sail in three days time, during which space himself and his two youthful companions fed on raw flour and rice, drinking nothing but rum. But the heat of the climate and the fatigues to which they were exposed, rendering this kind of food unwholesome, they made cakes of dough with the little water they had left; but this operation exhausting their stock, they soon felt the extremes of drought, which spirits could not assuage.

Providence now favoured them with a plentiful shower of rain, with which they quenched their thirst, and saved about a gallon over.

Small as their stock of provisions was, they husbanded it with so much care, that with the addition of a shark which they caught, it lasted them for three weeks. When famine began to stare them in the face, they had the good fortune to discover the Isle of St. Anthony; but before they could reach the landing place, darkness had set in, and they determined to wait in anxious expectation

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tion of the day. Thirſt, however, was ſo preſſing, that the elder boy ſolicited permiſſion to go on ſhore for a little water in a ſmall boat, and to return directly.

No ſooner was he gone, than Captain Roberts, worn out with fatigue, was taken ill, and retiring to his cabin, inſenſibly dropped aſleep. At midnight he waked, and running on deck, to his extreme diſtreſs, found the ſhip almoſt out of ſight of land. Aſtoniſhed and afflicted at this misfortune, he began to loſe all hopes of recovering the ſhore without the aſſiſtance of his companion; and to aggravate his miſery, the ſhip was making water very faſt, and the anchor was out, which he had not ſtrength to haul up.

The danger of ſinking being moſt imminent, he applied himſelf to the pump, and in a few hours ſucked it dry. His next labour was to heave the anchor on board, and in this too he ſucceeded beyond his firſt hopes. Parched with thirſt, and without a drop of water, he now endeavoured to regain the iſland, and at laſt caſt anchor in a ſandy bay.

Same evening ſome negroes came to his aſſiſtance, bringing with them a very ſeaſonable ſupply of water. This raiſed his drooping ſpirits; and by the help of theſe poor people, who had been engaged by the boy on ſhore, he attempted to ſteer the ſhip into the port of Paragheſi. In the night, the main-ſail ſplit, which ſo daunted the negroes, that they inſtantly took to their boat, leaving Mr. Roberts in a more forlorn ſituation than ever.

Next day, while he was exerting himſelf to ſteer the veſſel to land, he heard the voices of ſome people in the hold, and found three of the negroes

groes, who had been left dead drunk by their companions, from applying themſelves too freely to the rum, and were now juſt recovering their ſenſes. Theſe people giving themſelves up for loſt, when they diſcovered their ſituation, at firſt would render him no aſſiſtance; but on a little reflection, and finding they were near St. John's, they began to labour for their preſervation. One of them pretended to know the harbour; but when he approached the ſhore, he was utterly at a loſs, and inſiſted on running the veſſel on the rocks.

In this dilemma Captain Roberts threatened to diſpatch the firſt perſon who ſhould attempt this deſperate deed, on which the pretended pilot leaped overboard and ſwam to land. Soon after the captain hauled in ſo cloſe to Punto de Sal, that he could almoſt leap on ſhore, and in this ſituation the other negroes left him.

That night ſeveral of the natives made their appearance on the rocks, and next morning ſwam to the ſhip, and congratulated Captain Roberts on his arrival, and offered him any aſſiſtance in their power, if he would go on ſhore. Unfortunately he could not ſwim, and for the preſent was obliged to remain on board; but the natives made his ſituation more comfortable, by bringing him fiſh and other proviſions.

The ſucceeding day the weather looked threatening, and Mr. Roberts was juſtly afraid of being driven out to ſea. The negroes kindly intereſted themſelves in his preſervation, and after trying in vain to faſten a rope to the rocks, offered to ſwim with him and his boy to land. Unwilling, however, to quit the ſhip, while a hope remained of ſaving her, he reſolved to perſevere; but

but next day, in ſpite of all his efforts, the ſtorm drove her on the rocks, which pierced her bottom. The water now riſing rapidly, the affrighted negroes left him; but as ſoon as the ſtorm abated, returned and ſwam off with the boy. The captain now conſented to leave the veſſel, when two of them taking him by the arms, bid him be of good courage, for St. Anthony would protect him. However, they had not proceeded half way, when a ſurge parted one of his aſſiſtants, and had not a third inſtantly ſupplied his place, this unhappy man muſt have been loſt. At laſt he reached the land; and ſoon ſaw his veſſel part aſunder, while the natives employed themſelves in ſwimming backwards and forwards to the wreck, to ſave what articles they could.

Thus was our author happily reſcued from a boiſterous ſea, and the attentions of the natives were exerted to diſſipate the reflection on his ſtill diſtreſsful ſituation. They made a fire to warm him and dry his clothes, and expreſſed their admiration at his fortitude and perſeverance.

The governor too, hearing of his misfortune, ſent the moſt humane offers of aſſiſtance; and he was now well ſupplied with milk and fruit. But with all the alleviations of humanity, not only the perils he had juſt eſcaped, but his preſent ſituation filled him with awe and apprehenſion. He was now fixed on a ſhelf of rocks, under the covert of others which impended over his head. Theſe roſe to an amazing height, and it was not without great danger that the friendly natives deſcended ſuch frightful precipices to his aſſiſtance, which it was impoſſible for him to climb; and as he could not ſwim, as they did, to a landing place, his immediate proſpects were thoſe only of prolonged miſery.

In this place Mr. Roberts and his boy had continued for ſeveral days, ſtill viſited by the natives, who exerted themſelves with increaſing benevolence to relieve him. Among thoſe who now came off to him, was a man who, to his ſurpriſe, addreſſed him in Engliſh. On enquiry what could bring him here, he ſaid his name was Franklin, that he was a native of Wales, and after having been ſome time detained by pirates, had found means to eſcape and to reach this iſland.

The converſation of Franklin gave Captain Roberts much conſolation; and he indulged the hopes of having the only boat belonging to the iſland ſent round to take him off; but as it did not arrive at the expected time, he became impatient, and reſolved to attempt to climb the rocks, by the aſſiſtance of the friendly natives.

With extreme difficulty he aſcended half way up the firſt rock, ſome hundred feet, when looking down, his head grew giddy with the horrid view, and, had he not been ſupported, he muſt have been daſhed to pieces, by falling to the bottom. At laſt he reached the firſt landing-place. From thence he proceeded about three quarters of a mile in a narrow path, open towards the ſea, and ſometimes found it ſo contracted as barely to allow him footing. His guides, however, aſſiſted him with poles over the moſt difficult places; but at laſt they came to an aſcent almoſt perpendicular, when two of the negroes ſtriking a crag, to try if it was fixed, a huge fragment tumbled over them, and from the noiſe it raiſed, Roberts expected that the cliffs above would inſtantly fall upon them, and involve them in undiſtinguiſhed ruin.

When this alarm was over, they concerted measures for farther operations; and finding it impossible for Roberts to climb the remaining space, his guides descended with him, in an oblique direction, to the bottom, without any accident. The fatigue he had undergone threw him into a fever, which lasted near a month; but still he had the happiness to experience the unwearied assiduities of the natives; and on his recovery found the boat ready to receive him, and safely reached the harbour.

Unable to walk or support himself, he was fastened upon the governor's horse, and in that state conducted to his house. This gentleman, in a manner honourable to his feelings, sympathized with Captain Roberts's distresses, and after some time, he was invited to take up his residence with the son of a former governor, who received him with the pleasure of a friend. Meanwhile the natives continued their attentions, and daily supplied him with various presents. As soon as Roberts was able to walk abroad, he returned the visits of those kind people; and amused himself in joining their hunting parties. That the breed of wild goats may not be destroyed, no one is allowed to hunt without the governor's consent, and this is one of the principal privileges he enjoys.

With the mildest disposition and most benevolent intentions, the natives appeared to be the most ignorant and superstitious. They had a negro priest who officiated among them, but his learning and understanding were nearly on a level with those of his flock.

St John's Island, where Captain Roberts landed, is situated in 15 deg. 25 min. north latitude

and

and is very high and rocky. It produces amazing quantities of ſalt-petre in ſeveral natural caverns, where it hangs like icicles, or forms a cruſt like hoar froſt.

By the favour of the governor, Captain Roberts ſet about building a boat to carry him thence, and having ſaved ſeveral of the materials from the veſſel which was wrecked, the buſineſs was carried on with ſpirit. The idea of viſiting his native land, inſpired Roberts with reſolution to perſevere in this arduous undertaking, and his operations were well ſeconded by the friendſhip and attachment of the iſlanders. It is impoſſible to do adequate juſtice to their general conduct and zealous good ſervices in favour of our countryman; and though ſhipwreck in ſuch a ſituation, where he was cut off from all hopes of deliverance, except by his own endeavours, muſt have been painful enough; yet it appears, that he could not have been more fortunate than in falling into the hands of ſuch a gentle race of men.

The boat being completed in the beſt manner that circumſtances would allow, and ſupplied with an adequate ſtock of proviſions, Roberts devoted a few days to make his thankful acknowledgments to the natives, who deſired no other reward but his favourable report of them to his countrymen, and having taken his leave, he embarked with his boy, two negro mariners, who belonged to St. Nicholas, and three of theſe iſlanders; Franklin chuſing to remain in his preſent ſituation.

The evening after they ſailed, they came to St. Phillip's, and landing next morning, were courteouſly received. Here they fell in with a

perſon who had the the title of Proanador of St. John's, and who wanted to go to that iſland. The boat being found inconvenient for a voyage of any length, this gentleman propoſed to Captain Roberts to return with him to St. John's, and to carry with them ſome artificers, who would ſoon equip his little veſſel in a more commodious manner. This offer was very grateful, and as ſeveral other perſons wiſhed to viſit that iſland, Captain Roberts accommodated them with a paſſage, for which he received an adequate recompence.

The ſame day that they weighed from St. Phillip they reached St. John's, to the great ſatisfaction of all the paſſengers and crew, ſome of whom being unaccuſtomed to nautical expeditions, plumed themſelves not a little on the voyage they had made.

The natives ſhewed our countrymen the ſame humane and friendly attention as before; and by the aſſiſtance of the carpenters they had brought from St. Phillip, the boat was much improved, and better adapted for any navigation.

Having carried back the artificers, Captain Roberts ſailed to St. Jago, and continued trading for ſome time among the different iſlands, carrying proviſions to Mayo, and loading back with ſalt; till at length, being at St. Nicholas, his boat was ſtaved to pieces on the rocks, while himſelf and crew were on ſhore. The inhabitants, however, as at St. John's, gave him the moſt convincing proofs of their beneficence, and purchaſed the fragments of his boat for twelve dollars.

Once more reduced to the neceſſity of attempting ſome new expedient, or of remaining where he

he was, the proſpects of our author began to brighten before he could come to any deciſive reſolution of his own. An Engliſh veſſel arrived, commanded by Captain Harfoot, who intended to trade among thoſe iſlands for clothes, and then proceed to Barbadoes. This officer finding Roberts likely to promote the objects of commerce he had in view, made overtures to him for entering into the ſcheme, a propoſal which was gladly accepted.

They viſited Bona Viſta, Mayo, and St. Jago. In the harbour of Port Praya, in the latter iſland, they found an Engliſh ſhip from Guinea, freighted by the Portugueſe merchants. She had loſt the greateſt part of her crew, and having ſtill a voyage to Liſbon to perform, her captain was anxious to engage the ſervices of Roberts; and the hope of finding his way to England much earlier than he could otherwiſe have done, prevailed on him to detach himſelf from Captain Harfoot, and to embrace the preſent offer.

Having embarked in this ſhip, they had ſcarcely left St. Jago, when the moſt dangerous leaks were diſcovered, and as the trade winds would not permit them to return to the Cape Verd Iſlands, they had no alternative but to bear away for Barbadoes, which iſland they reached on Chriſtmas day 1724.

At this place the ſhip was completely repaired, and after a ſtay of three months in that iſland, they again directed their courſe to Liſbon, when Captain Roberts eagerly ſeized the firſt opportunity of obtaining a paſſage to London, which he reached in June 1725, after an uniform ſeries of diſtreſſes and diſappointments, during a period of four years. Our author gives a general deſcrip-

tion of the Cape Verd Iſlands, which might probably have contained ſome novelty at the period he wrote, but at at this time it could afford little amuſement to our readers.

Roberts appears to have been a man of fortitude and probity; but he is no farther known than as he delineates himſelf in the unfortunate adventures from which we have compiled this account.

THE

THE HONOURABLE

JOHN BYRON'S NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

WAGER MAN OF WAR,

ONE OF COMMODORE ANSON'S SQUADRON, AND OF THE SUBSEQUENT DISTRESSES SUFFERED BY HIMSELF AND HIS COMPANIONS, ON THE COAST OF PATAGONIA, AND AFTERWARDS, DURING A PERIOD OF MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

A FATALITY in the events, and a kind of infatuation in the conduct, ſeem to have attended the celebrated expedition of Commodore Anſon.

Ultimate ſucceſs, indeed, withdrew the attention of the public from the cauſes which were ſo inimical to its commencement, and fatal to its progreſs; but it is impoſſible to review the whole at the preſent day, without indulging ſuſpicions injurious to the planners of the voyage, though the purity of the conductors' views remains unſullied. Anſon, his officers, and his crews, appear to have been the victims, either of treachery or incapacity. Nothing can exculpate the miniſtry of that period, from the one or the other charge: hiſtory will perhaps be able to decide with

with certainty; we hold up the alternative to its contemplation.

With these general remarks, we introduce the valuable Narrative of Byron.

The Wager man of war, one of the ships attached to Commodore Anson's enterprise, had been an old Indiaman, and was deeply laden with all manner of stores, naval and military, crowded with bale goods, and encumbered with merchandize. Thus circumstanced, she sailed with difficulty; and her crew consisted of men dispirited by the prospects before them, and worn out with past fatigues. It is not then to be wondered, that Captain Kid, under whose command she sailed out of port, should in his last moments presage her ill success, though nothing material happened till after his death.

Captain Cheap succeeded to the command, who still, without any accident, kept company with the squadron, till we had almost gained the southermost mouth of Straights le Maire; when being the sternmost ship, we were, by the sudden shifting of the wind to the southward, and the turn of the tide, very near being wrecked upon the rocks of Staten Land; which, notwithstanding, having weathered, contrary to the expectation of the rest of the squadron, we endeavoured all in our power to make up our lost way, and regain our station. This we effected, and proceeded in our voyage, keeping company with the rest of the ships for some time; when, by a great roll of a hollow sea, we carried away our mizen-mast, all the chain-plates to windward being broken. Soon after the boats were stove.

Captain Cheap, however, persisted in proceeding directly for the Island of Socoro, in the neighbourhood of Baldivia; the capture of which place could

could not be effected, without the junction of that ſhip which carried the ordnance and military ſtores.

The knowledge, therefore, of the great importance of giving ſo early and unexpected a blow to the Spaniards, determined the captain to make the ſhorteſt way to the point in view; and that rigid adherence to orders, from which he thought himſelf in no caſe at liberty to depart, begot in him a ſtubborn defiance of all difficulties, and even of imminent dangers.

We had for ſome time been ſenſible of our approach to the land, from no other tokens than thoſe of weeds and birds, which are the uſual indications of nearing the coaſt; but at length we had an imperfect view of an eminence, which we conjectured to be mountains of the Cordilleras. This, however, was not ſo diſtinctly ſeen, but that many conceived it to be the effect of imagination: but if the captain was perſuaded of the nearneſs of our danger, it was now too late to avoid it; for at this time the ſtraps of the foreſheer blocks breaking, the fore-yard came down; and the greateſt part of the men being diſabled through fatigue and ſickneſs, it was ſome time before it could be got up again. The few hands who were employed in this buſineſs, now plainly ſaw the land on the larboard beam, bearing north-weſt, upon which the ſhip was driving bodily. Orders were then given immediately, by the captain, to ſway the fore-yard up, and ſet the foreſail; which done, we wore ſhip with her head to the ſouthward, and endeavoured to crowd her off from the land; but the weather, from being exceedingly tempeſtuous, blowing now a perfect hurricane, and right in upon the ſhore, rendered

our

our endeavours (for we were now only twelve hands fit for duty) entirely fruitleſs. The night came on, dreadful beyond deſcription, in which, attempting to throw out our topſails to claw off the ſhore, they were immediately blown from the yards.

In the morning, about four o'clock, the ſhip ſtruck. The ſhock we received upon this occaſion, though very great, being not unlike a blow of a heavy ſea, ſuch as in the ſeries of preceding ſtorms, we had often experienced, was taken for the ſame; but we were ſoon undeceived by her ſtriking again more violently than before, which laid her upon her beam-ends, the ſea making a fair breach over her. Every perſon that now could ſtir was preſently upon the quarter-deck; and many even of thoſe were alert upon this occaſion, that had not ſhewed their faces upon deck for above two months before. Several poor wretches, who were in the laſt ſtage of the ſcurvy, and who could not get out of their hammocks, were immediately drowned.

In this dreadful ſituation, ſhe lay for ſome little time, every ſoul on board looking upon the preſent minute as his laſt; for there was nothing to be ſeen but breakers all around us. However, a mountainous ſea hove her off from thence; but ſhe preſently ſtruck again, and broke her tiller. In this terrifying and critical juncture, to have obſerved all the various modes of horror operating according to the ſeveral characters and complexions amongſt us, it was neceſſary that the obſerver himſelf ſhould have been free from all impreſſions of danger. Inſtances there were, however, of behaviour ſo very remarkable, that they could not eſcape the notice of any one who was

not entirely bereaved of his own ſenſes; for ſome were in this condition to all intents and purpoſes; particularly one, in the ravings deſpair brought upon him, was ſeen ſtalking about the deck, flouriſhing a cutlaſs over his head, and calling himſelf king of the country, and ſtriking every body he came near, till his companions, ſeeing no other ſecurity againſt his tyranny, knocked him down. Some, reduced before by long ſickneſs and the ſcurvy, became on this occaſion, as it were, petrified and bereaved of all ſenſe, like inanimate logs, and were bandied to and fro by the jerks and rolls of the ſhip, without exerting any efforts to help themſelves. So terrible was the ſcene of foaming breakers around us, that one of the braveſt men we had, could not help expreſſing his diſmay at it, ſaying, It was too ſhocking a ſight to bear! and would have thrown himſelf off the rails of the quarter-deck into the ſea, had he not been prevented; but at the ſame time, there were not wanting thoſe who preſerved a preſence of mind truly heroic. The man at the helm, though both rudder and tiller were gone, kept his ſtation; and being aſked by one of the officers, if the ſhip would ſteer or not, firſt took his time to make trial by the wheel, and then anſwered with as much reſpect and coolneſs as if the ſhip had been in the greateſt ſafety; and immediately after applied himſelf with his uſual ſerenity to his duty, perſuaded, it did not become him to deſert it as long as the ſhip kept together. Mr. Jones, mate, who now ſurvives not only this wreck, but that of the Litchfield man of war upon the coaſt of Barbary, at the time when the ſhip was in the moſt imminent danger, not only ſhewed himſelf undaunted, but endeavoured to inſpire the ſame reſolution

reſolution in the men, ſaying, "My friends, let us not be diſcouraged: did you never ſee a ſhip amongſt breakers before? Let us endeavour to puſh her through them. Come, lend a hand: here is a ſheet, and here is a brace: lay hold: I don't doubt but we may ſtick her near enough to the land to ſave our lives." This had ſo good an effect, that many, who before were half dead, ſeemed active again, and now went to work in earneſt. This Mr. Jones did purely to keep up the ſpirits of the people as long as poſſible; for he often ſaid afterwards, he thought there was not the leaſt chance of a ſingle man's being ſaved. We now run in between an opening of the breakers, ſteering by the ſheets and braces, when providentially we ſtuck faſt between two great rocks; that to windward ſheltering us in ſome meaſure from the violence of the ſea. We immediately cut away the main and foremaſt, but the ſhip kept beating in ſuch a manner, that we imagined ſhe could hold together but a very little while. The day now broke, and the weather, that had been extremely thick, cleared away for a few moments, and gave us a glimpſe of the land not far from us. We now thought of nothing but ſaving our lives. To get the boats out, as our maſts were gone, was a work of ſome time; which when accompliſhed many were ready to jump into the firſt, by which means they narrowly eſcaped periſhing before they reached the ſhore. I now went to Captain Cheap who had the misfortune to diſlocate his ſhoulder by a fall the day before, as he was going forward to get the fore-yard ſwayed up, and aſked him if he would not go on ſhore; but he told me, as he had done before, that he would be the laſt to leave the ſhip; and he ordered me to aſſiſt in getting

the men out as ſoon as poſſible. I had been with him very often from the time the ſhip firſt ſtruck, as he deſired I would, to acquaint him with every thing that paſſed; and I particularly remarked, that he gave his orders, at that time, with as much coolneſs as ever he had done during the former part of the voyage.

The ſcene was now greatly changed; for many, who but a few minutes before, had ſhewn the ſtrongeſt ſigns of deſpair, and were on their knees praying for mercy, imagining they were now not in that immediate danger, grew very riotous, broke open every cheſt and box that was at hand, ſtove in the heads of caſks of brandy and wine, as they were borne up to the hatch-ways, and got ſo drunk, that ſame of them were drowned on board, and lay floating about the decks for ſome days after. Before I left the ſhip, I went down to my cheſt, which was at the bulk-head of the ward-room, in order to ſave ſome little matters, if poſſible; but whilſt I was there, the ſhip thumped with ſuch violence, and the water came in ſo faſt, that I was forced to get upon the quarter-deck again, without ſaving a ſingle rag but what was upon my back. The boatſwain, and ſome of the people, would not leave the ſhip ſo long as there was any liquor to be got at; upon which Captain Cheap ſuffered himſelf to be helped out of his bed, put into the boat, and carried on ſhore.

It is natural to think, that to men thus upon the point of periſhing by ſhipwreck, the getting to land was the higheſt attainment of their wiſhes: undoubtedly it was a deſirable event; yet, all things conſidered, our condition was but little mended by the change. Whichever way we looked, a ſcene of horror preſented itſelf; on one

ſide, the wreck (in which was all we had in the world to ſupport and ſubſiſt us) together with a boiſterous ſea, preſented us with the moſt dreary proſpect; on the other, the land did not wear a much more favourable appearance: deſolate and barren, without ſign of culture, we could hope to receive little other benefit from it than the preſervation it afforded us from the ſea. It muſt be confeſſed, this was a great and merciful deliverance from immediate deſtruction; but then we had wet, cold, and hunger to ſtruggle with, and no viſible remedy againſt any of theſe evils. Exerting ourſelves, however, though faint, benumbed, and almoſt helpleſs, to find ſome wretched covert againſt the extreme inclemency of the weather, we diſcovered an Indian hut, at a ſmall diſtance from the beach, within a wood, in which as many as poſſible, without diſtinction, crowded themſelves, the night coming on exceedingly tempeſtuous and rainy. But here our ſituation was ſuch, as to exclude all reſt and refreſhment by ſleep from moſt of us; for beſides that we preſſed upon one another extremely, we were not without our alarms and apprehenſions of being attacked by the Indians, from a diſcovery we made of ſome of their lances and other arms in our hut; and our uncertainty of their ſtrength and diſpoſition gave alarm to our imagination, and kept us in continual anxiety.

In this miſerable hovel, one of our company, a lieutenant of invalids, died this night; and of thoſe who, for want of room, took ſhelter under a great tree, which ſtood them in very little ſtead, two more periſhed by the ſeverity of that cold and rainy night. In the morning, the calls of hunger, which had been hitherto ſuppreſſed by our attention

tention to more immediate dangers and difficulties, were now become too importunate to be reſiſted. We had moſt of us faſted eight and forty hours, ſome more; it was time, therefore, to make enquiry what ſtore of ſuſtenance had been brought from the wreck by the providence of ſome, and what could be procured on the iſland by the induſtry of others: but the produce of the one amounted to no more than two or three pounds of biſcuit-duſt reſerved in a bag; and all the ſucceſs of thoſe who ventured abroad, the weather being ſtill exceedingly bad, was to kill one ſea-gull, and pick ſome wild celery. Theſe, therefore, were immediately put into a pot, with the addition of a large quantity of water, and made into a kind of ſoup, of which each partook as far as it would go; but we had no ſooner thrown this down, than we were ſeized with the moſt painful ſickneſs at our ſtomachs, violent retchings, ſwoonings, and other ſymptoms of being poiſoned. This was imputed to various cauſes, but in general to the herbs we made uſe of, in the nature and quality of which we fancied ourſelves miſtaken. But a little farther enquiry let us into the real occaſion of it, which was no other than this. The biſcuit-duſt was the ſweepings of the bread-room, but the bag in which they were put had been a tobacco bag; the contents of which not being entirely taken out, what remained, mixed with the biſcuit-duſt, and proved a ſtrong emetic.

We were in all about a hundred and forty, who had got on ſhore; but ſome few remained ſtill on board, detained either by drunkenneſs, or a view of pillaging the wreck, among which was the boatſwain. Theſe were viſited by an officer in

the yawl, who was to endeavour to prevail upon them to join the reſt; but finding them in the greateſt diſorder, and diſpoſed to mutiny, he was obliged to deſiſt from his purpoſe, and return without them. Though we were very deſirous, and our neceſſities required that we ſhould take ſome ſurvey of the land we were upon, yet being ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed that the ſavages were retired but ſome little diſtance from us, and waited to ſee us divided, our parties did not make this day any great excurſions from the hut; but, as far as we went, we found it very moraſſy and unpromiſing. The ſpot which we occupied was a bay formed by hilly promontories; that to the north ſo exceeding ſteep, that in order to aſcend it (for there was no going round, the bottom being waſhed by the ſea) we were at the labour of cutting ſteps. This, which we called Mount Miſery, was of uſe to us in taking ſome obſervations afterwards, when the weather would permit. The ſouthern promontory was not ſo inacceſſible. Beyond this, I, with ſome others, having reached another bay, found driven aſhore ſome parts of the wreck, but no kind of proviſion; nor did we meet with any ſhellfiſh, which we were chiefly in ſearch of. We therefore returned to the reſt, and for that day made no other repaſt than what the wild celery afforded us. The enſuing night proved tempeſtuous; and the ſea running very high, threatened thoſe on board with immediate deſtruction, by the parting of the wreck. They were then as ſolicitous to get aſhore, as they were before obſtinate in refuſing the aſſiſtance we ſent them; and when they found the boat did not come to their relief the inſtant they expected it, without conſidering how impracticable a thing it was to ſend it them in

in ſuch a ſea, they fired one of the quarter-deck guns at the hut; the ball of which did but juſt paſs over the covering of it, and was plainly heard by the captain and us who were within. Another attempt, therefore, was made to bring theſe madmen to land; which, however, by the violence of the ſea, and other impediments, occaſioned by the maſt that lay along-ſide, proved ineffectual. This unavoidable delay made the people on board outrageous. They fell to beating every thing to pieces that fell in the way, and, carrying their intemperance to the greateſt exceſs, broke open cheſts and cabins for plunder that could be of no uſe to them. So earneſt were they in this wantonneſs of theft, that one man had evidently been murdered on account of ſome diviſion of the ſpoil, or for the ſake of the ſhare that fell to him, having all the marks of a ſtrangled corpſe. One thing in this outrage they ſeemed particularly attentive to, which was to provide themſelves with arms and ammunition, in order to ſupport them in putting their mutinous deſigns in execution, and aſſerting their claim to a lawleſs exemption from the authority of their officers, which they pretended muſt ceaſe with the loſs of the ſhip. But of theſe arms, which we ſtood in great need of, they were ſoon bereaved upon coming aſhore, by the reſolution of Captain Cheap and Lieutenant Hamilton of the marines. Among theſe mutineers who had been left on board, as I obſerved before, was the boatſwain; who, inſtead of exerting the authority he had over the reſt to keep them within bounds as much as poſſible, was himſelf a ringleader in their riot; him, without reſpect to the figure he then made (for he was in laced clothes) Captain Cheap, by a blow

well laid on with his cane, felled to the ground. It was ſcarce poſſible to refrain from laughter at the whimſical appearance theſe fellows made, who, having rifled the cheſts of the officers beſt ſuits, had put them on over their greaſy trowſers and dirty checked ſhirts. They were ſoon ſtripped of their finery, as they had before been obliged to reſign their arms.

The inceſſant rains, and exceeding cold weather in this climate, rendered it impoſſible for us to ſubſiſt long without ſhelter; and the hut being much too little to receive us all, it was neceſſary to fall upon ſome expedient, without delay, which might ſerve our purpoſe: accordingly the gunner, carpenter, and ſome more, turning the cutter keel upwards, and fixing it upon props, made no deſpicable habitation. Having thus eſtabliſhed ſome ſort of ſettlement, we had the more leiſure to look about us, and to make our reſearches with greater accuracy than we had before, after ſuch ſupplies as the moſt deſolate coaſts are ſeldom unfurniſhed with. Accordingly we ſoon provided ourſelves with ſome ſea-fowl, and found limpets, muſcles, and other ſhell-fiſh in tolerable abundance; but this rummaging of the ſhore was now becoming exceedingly irkſome to thoſe who had any ſenſibility, by the bodies of our drowned people thrown among the rocks, ſome of which were hideous ſpectacles, from the mangled condition they were in by the violent ſurf that drove in upon the coaſt. Theſe horrors were overcome by the diſtreſſes of our people, who were even glad of the occaſion of killing the gallinazo (the carrion crow of that country,) while preying on theſe carcaſes, in order to make a meal of them. But a proviſion by no means proportionable to the

number

number of mouths to be fed, could by our utmoſt induſtry be acquired, from that part of the iſland we had hitherto traverſed; therefore, till we were in a capacity for making more diſtant excurſions, the wreck was to be applied, as often as poſſible, for ſuch ſupplies as could be got out of her. But as this was a very precarious fund, in its preſent ſituation, and at beſt could not laſt us long; conſidering too, that it was very uncertain how long we might be detained upon this iſland, the ſtores and proviſion we were ſo fortunate as to retrieve, were not only to be dealt out with the moſt frugal economy, but a ſufficient quantity, if poſſible, laid by, to fit us out, whenever we could agree upon any method of tranſporting ourſelves from this dreary ſpot. The difficulties we had to encounter, in theſe viſits to the wreck, cannot be eaſily deſcribed; for no part of it being above water, except the quarter-deck, and part of the fore-caſtle, we were uſually obliged to purchaſe ſuch things as were within reach, by large hooks faſtened to poles, in which buſineſs we were much incommoded by the dead bodies floating between decks.

In order to ſecure what we thus got, in a manner to anſwer the ends and purpoſes above-mentioned, Captain Cheap ordered a ſtore-tent to be erected near his hut, as a repoſitory, from which nothing was to be dealt out, but in the meaſure and proportion agreed upon by the officers; and though it was very hard upon us petty officers, who were fatigued with hunting all day in queſt of food, to defend this tent from invaſion by night, no other means could be deviſed for this purpoſe, ſo effectual as the committing this charge to our care; and we were accordingly ordered to divide the

the taſk equally between us. Yet, notwithſtanding our utmoſt vigilance and care, frequent robberies were committed upon our truſt, the tent being acceſſible in more than one place. And one night, when I had the watch, hearing a ſtir within, I came unawares upon the thief, and preſenting a piſtol to his breaſt, obliged him to ſubmit to be tied up to a poſt, till I had an opportunity of ſecuring him more effectually. Depredations continued to be made on our reſerved ſtock, notwithſtanding the great hazard attending ſuch attempts; for our common ſafety made it neceſſary to puniſh them with the utmoſt rigour. This will not be wondered at, when it is known how little the allowance, which might conſiſtently be diſpenſed from thence, was proportionable to our common exigencies; ſo that our daily and nightly taſk of roving after food, was not in the leaſt relaxed thereby; and all put together, was ſo far from anſwering our neceſſities, that many at this time periſhed with hunger. A boy, when no other eatables could be found, having picked up the liver of one of the drowned men, (whoſe carcaſe had been torn to pieces, by the force with which the ſea drove it among the rocks) was with much difficulty withheld from making a meal of it. The men were ſo aſſiduous in their reſearch after the few things which drove from the wreck, that, in order to have no ſharers of their good fortune, they examined the ſhore no leſs by night than by day; ſo that many of thoſe who were leſs alert, or not ſo fortunate as their neighbours, periſhed with hunger, or were driven to the laſt extremity. It muſt be obſerved, that on the 14th of May we were caſt away, and it was not till the

25th

25th of this month, that proviſion was ſerved regularly from the ſtore tent.

The land we were now ſettled upon was about ninety leagues to the northward of the weſtern mouth of the Straights of Magellan, in the latitude of between forty-ſeven and forty-eight degrees ſouth, from whence we could plainly ſee the Cordilleras; and by two lagoons on the north and ſouth of us, ſtretching towards thoſe mountains, we conjectured it was an iſland. But as yet we had no means of informing ourſelves perfectly, whether it was an iſland or the main; for beſides that the inland parts, at a little diſtance from us, ſeemed impracticable, from the exceeding great thickneſs of the wood, we had hitherto been in ſuch confuſion and want (each finding full employment for his time, in ſcraping together a wretched ſubſiſtence, and providing ſhelter againſt the cold and rain) that no party could be formed to go upon diſcoveries. The climate and ſeaſon too were utterly unfavourable to adventurers, and the coaſt, as far as our eye could ſtretch ſeaward, a ſcene of ſuch diſmal breakers, as would diſcourage the moſt daring from making attempts in ſmall boats. Nor were we aſſiſted in our enquiries by any obſervation that could be made from that eminence we called Mount Miſery, toward land, our proſpect that way being intercepted by ſtill higher hills and lofty woods; we had therefore no other expedient, by means of which to come at this knowledge, but by fitting out one of our ſhip's boats upon ſome diſcovery, to inform us of our ſituation. Our long boat was ſtill on board the wreck, therefore a number of hands were now diſpatched to cut the gunwale of the ſhip, in order to get her out. Whilſt we were employed in

in this buſineſs, there appeared three canoes of Indians paddling towards us; they had come round the point from the ſouthern lagoons. It was ſome time before we could prevail upon them to lay aſide their fears and approach us, which at length they were induced to do, by the ſigns of friendſhip we made them, and by ſhewing ſome bale-goods, which they accepted, and ſuffered themſelves to be conducted to the captain, who made them likewiſe ſome preſents. They were ſtrangely affected with the novelty thereof, but chiefly when ſhewn the looking-glaſs, in which the beholder could not conceive it to be his own face that was repreſented, but that of ſome other behind it, which he therefore went round to the back of the glaſs to find out.

Theſe people were of a ſmall ſtature, very ſwarthy, having long, black, coarſe hair, hanging over their faces. It was evident, from their great ſurpriſe, and every part of their behaviour, as well as their not having one thing in their poſſeſſion which could be derived from white people, that they had never ſeen ſuch. Their clothing was nothing but a bit of ſome beaſt's ſkin about their waiſts, and ſomething woven from feathers over the ſhoulders; and as they uttered no word of any language we had ever heard, nor had any method of making themſelves underſtood, we preſumed they could have no intercourſe with Europeans. Theſe ſavages, who, upon their departure, left us a few muſcles, returned in two days, and ſurpriſed us by bringing three ſheep. From whence they could procure theſe animals, in a part of the world ſo diſtant from any Spaniſh ſettlement, cut off from all communication with the Spaniards, by an inacceſſible coaſt and unproductive

tive country, is difficult to conceive. Certain it is, that we ſaw no ſuch creatures, nor ever heard of any ſuch, from the Straights of Magellan till we got into the neighbourhood of Chiloe; it muſt be by ſome ſtrange accident that theſe creatures came into their poſſeſſion; but what that was, we never could learn from them. At this interview we bartered with them for a dog or two, which we roaſted and eat. In a few days after, they made us another viſit, and, bringing their wives with them, took up their abode with us for ſome days, then again left us.

Whenever the weather permitted, which was now grown ſomething drier, but exceeding cold, we employed ourſelves about the wreck; from which we had at ſundry times recovered ſeveral articles of proviſion; theſe were depoſited in the ſtore tent. Ill-humour and diſcontent, from the difficulties we laboured under in procuring ſubſiſtence, and the little proſpect there was of any amendment in our condition, was now breaking out apace. In ſome it ſhewed itſelf by a ſeparation of ſettlement and habitation; in others, by a reſolution of leaving the captain entirely, and making a wild journey by themſelves, without determining upon any plan whatever. For my own part, ſeeing it was the faſhion, and liking none of their parties, I built a little hut juſt big enough for myſelf and a poor Indian dog I found in the woods, who could ſhift for himſelf, along ſhore at low water, by getting limpets. This creature grew ſo fond of me and faithful, that he would ſuffer nobody to come near the hut without biting them. Beſides thoſe ſeceders I mentioned, ſome laid a ſcheme of deſerting us entirely; theſe were in number ten, the greateſt part of them a moſt

deſperate and abandoned crew, who, to ſtrike a notable ſtroke before they went off, placed half a barrel of gunpowder cloſe to the captain's hut, laid a train to it, and were juſt preparing to perpetrate their wicked deſign of blowing up their commander, when they were with difficulty diſſuaded from it by one who had ſome bowels and remorſe of conſcience left in him. Theſe wretches, after rambling ſome time in the woods, and finding it impracticable to get off, for they were then convinced that we were not upon the main, as they had imagined when they firſt left us, but upon an iſland within four or five leagues of it, returned and ſettled about a league from us; however, they were ſtill determined, as ſoon as they could procure craft fit for their purpoſe, to get to the main. But, before they could effect this, we found means to prevail upon the armourer and one of the carpenters crew, two very uſeful men to us, who had imprudently joined them, to come over again to their duty. The reſt (one or two excepted) having built a punt, and converted the hull of one of the ſhip's maſts into a canoe, went away up one of the lagoons, and never were heard of more.

Theſe, being a deſperate and factious ſet, did not diſtreſs us much by their departure, but rather added to our ſecurity.

We now ſent frequent parties up the lagoons, who frequently ſucceeded in getting ſome ſea-fowl for us. The Indians appearing in the offing, we put off our yawl, in order to fruſtrate any deſign they might have of going up the lagoon towards the deſerters, who would have availed themſelves of ſome of their canoes to have got upon the main.

Having

Having conducted them in, we found that their intention was to ſettle among us, for they had brought their wives and children with them, in all about fifty perſons, who immediately ſet about building themſelves wigwams, and ſeemed much reconciled to our company; and, could we have entertained them as we ought, they would have been of great aſſiſtance to us, who were extremely put to it, in order to procure food, being a hundred in number. But the men, now ſubject to little or no control, endeavoured to ſeduce their wives, which gave the Indians ſuch offence, that in a ſhort time they found means to depart, taking every thing along with them; and we, being ſenſible of the cauſe, never expected to ſee them return again.

The carpenter having made ſome progreſs in his work upon the long-boat, in which he was enabled to proceed tolerably by the tools and other articles of his buſineſs retrieved from the wreck, the men began to think of the courſe they ſhould take to get home; or rather, having borrowed Sir John Narborough's Voyage of Captain Cheap, by the application of Mr. Bulkely, which book he ſaw me reading one day in my tent, they immediately, upon peruſing it, concluded upon making their voyage home by the Straights of Magellan. This plan was propoſed to the captain, who by no means approved of it, his deſign being to go northwards, with a view of ſeizing a ſhip of the enemy's, by which means he might join the commodore: at preſent, therefore, here it reſted. But the men were in high ſpirits, from the proſpect they had of getting off in the long boat, overlooking all the difficulties and hazards of a voyage almoſt impractica-

ble, and careſſing the carpenter, who indeed was an excellent workman, and deſerved all the encouragment they could give him. The Indians having left us, and the weather continuing tempeſtuous and rainy, the diſtreſſes of the people, for want of food, became inſupportable. Our number, which was at firſt a hundred and forty-five, was now reduced to a hundred, and chiefly by famine, which put the reſt upon all ſhifts and devices to ſupport themſelves. One day, when I was at home in my hut, with my Indian dog, a party came to my door, and told me their neceſſities were ſuch, that they muſt eat the creature or ſtarve. Though their plea was urgent, I could not help uſing ſome arguments to endeavour to diſſuade them from killing him, as his faithful ſervices and fondneſs deſerved it at my hands; but, without weighing any arguments, they took him away by force, and killed him; upon which, thinking that I had at leaſt as good a right to ſhare as the reſt, I ſat down with them, and partook of their repaſt. Three weeks after that, I was glad to make a meal of his paws and ſkin, which, upon recollecting the ſpot where they had killed him, I found thrown aſide and rotten. The preſſing calls of hunger drove our men to their wits end, and put them upon a variety of devices to ſatisfy it. Among the ingenious this way, one Phips, a boatſwain's mate, having got a water puncheon, ſcuttled it; then laſhing two logs, one on each ſide, ſet out in queſt of adventures in this extraordinary and original piece of embarkation. By this means, he would frequently, when all the reſt were ſtarving, provide himſelf with wild-fowl; and it muſt be very bad weather indeed, which could deter him

him from putting out to ſea when his occaſions required. Sometimes he would venture far out in the offing, and be abſent the whole day: at laſt it was his misfortune, at a great diſtance from ſhore, to be overſet by a heavy ſea: but being near a rock, though no ſwimmer, he managed ſo as to ſcramble to it, and, with great difficulty, aſcended it: there he remained two days with very little hopes of any relief, for he was too far off to be ſeen from ſhore; but fortunately a boat, having put off and gone in queſt of wild-fowl that way, diſcovered him making ſuch ſignals as he was able, and brought him back to the iſland. But this accident did not ſo diſcourage him, but that ſoon after, having procured an ox's hide, uſed on board for ſifting powder, and called a gunner's hide, by the aſſiſtance of ſome hoops, he formed ſomething like a canoe, in which he made ſeveral ſucceſsful voyages. When the weather would permit us, we ſeldom failed of getting ſome wild fowl, though never in any plenty, by putting off with our boats; but this moſt inhoſpitable climate is not only deprived of the ſun for the moſt part, by a thick rainy atmoſphere, but is alſo viſited by almoſt inceſſant tempeſts.

It muſt be confeſſed, we reaped ſome benefit from theſe hard gales and overgrown ſeas, which drove ſeveral things aſhore; but there was no dependance on ſuch accidental relief; and we were always alert to avail ourſelves of every interval of fair weather, though ſo little to be depended on, that we were often unexpectedly, and to our peril, overtaken by a ſudden change. In one of our excurſions, I, with two more, in a wretched punt of our own making, had no ſooner landed at

our ſtation upon a high rock, than the punt was driven looſe by a ſudden ſquall; and had not one of the men, at the riſk of his life, jumped into the ſea, and ſwam on board her, we muſt, in all probability, have periſhed, for we were more than three leagues from the iſland at the time. Among the birds we generally ſhot was the painted gooſe, whoſe plumage is variegated with the moſt lively colours; and a bird much larger than a gooſe, which we called a race-horſe, from the velocity with which it moved upon the face of the water, in a ſort of half flying, half running motion. But we were not ſo ſucceſsful in our endeavours by land; for, though we ſometimes got pretty far into the woods, we met with very few birds in all our walks. We never ſaw but three woodcocks, two of which were killed by Mr. Hamilton, and one by myſelf. Theſe, with ſome humming birds, and a large kind of Robin-red-breaſt, were the only feathered inhabitants of this iſland, excepting a ſmall bird, with two very long feathers in his tail, which was generally ſeen amongſt the rocks, and was ſo tame that I have had them reſt upon my ſhoulders whilſt I have been gathering ſhell-fiſh. Indeed, we were viſited by many birds of prey, ſome very large; but theſe only occaſionally, and, as we imagined, allured by ſome dead whale in the neighbourhood, which was once ſeen. However, if we were ſo fortunate as to kill one of them, we thought ourſelves very well off. In one of my walks, ſeeing a bird of this latter kind upon an eminence, I endeavoured to come upon it unperceived with my gun, by means of the woods which lay at the back of that eminence; but when I had proceeded ſo far in the woods as to think I was in a line with it

it, I heard a growling close by me, which made me think it advisable to retire as soon as possible: the woods were so gloomy I could see nothing: but as I retired, this noise followed me close till I had got out of them. Some of our men did assure me, that they had seen a very large beast in the woods; but their description of it was too imperfect to be relied upon. The wood here is chiefly of the aromatic kind; the iron wood, a wood of a very deep red hue, and another of an exceeding bright yellow. All the low spots are very swampy; but what we thought strange, upon the summits of the highest hills were found beds of shells, a foot or two thick.

The long-boat being nearly finished, some of our company were selected to go out in the barge, in order to reconnoitre the coast to the southward, which might assist us in the navigation we were going upon. This party consisted of Mr. Bulkely, Mr. Jones, the purser, myself, and ten men. The first night we put into a good harbour, a few leagues to the southward of Wager's Island; where finding a large bitch big with puppies, we regaled upon them. In this expedition we had our usual bad weather, and breaking seas, which were grown to such a height the third day, that we were obliged, through distress, to push in at the first inlet we saw at hand. This we had no sooner entered, than we were presented with a view of a fine bay, in which, having secured the barge, we went ashore; but the weather being very rainy, and finding nothing to subsist upon, we pitched a bell tent, which we had brought with us, in the wood opposite to where the barge lay. As this tent was not large enough to contain us all, I proposed to four of

the people, to go to the end of the bay, about two miles diſtant from the bell tent, to occupy the ſkeleton of an old Indian wigwam, which I had diſcovered in a walk that way, upon our firſt landing. This we covered to windward with ſea-weed; and lighting a fire, laid ourſelves down, in hopes of finding a remedy for our hunger in ſleep; but we had not long compoſed ourſelves, before one of our company was diſturbed by the blowing of ſome animal at his face, and, upon opening his eyes, was not a little aſtoniſhed to ſee, by the glimmering of the fire, a large beaſt ſtanding over him. He had preſence of mind enough to ſnatch a brand from the fire, which was now very low, and thruſt it at the noſe of the animal, who thereupon made off: this done, the man awoke us, and related, with horror in his countenance, the narrow eſcape he had of being devoured. But though we were under no ſmall apprehenſions of another viſit from this animal, yet our fatigue and heavineſs were greater than our fears; and we, once more, compoſed ourſelves to reſt, and ſlept the remainder of the night without any farther diſturbance. In the morning, we were not a little anxious to know how our companions had fared; and this anxiety was increaſed, upon tracing the footſteps of the beaſt in the ſand, in a direction towards the bell tent. The impreſſion was deep and plain, of a large round foot, well furniſhed with claws. Upon our acquainting the people in the tent with the circumſtance of our ſtory, we found that they too had been viſited by the ſame unwelcome gueſt, which they had driven away by much the ſame expedient. We now returned from this cruiſe, with a ſtrong gale, to Wager's Iſland; having

having found it impracticable to make farther diſcoveries in the barge, on ſo dangerous a coaſt, and in ſuch heavy ſeas. Here we ſoon diſcovered, by the quarters of dogs hanging up, that the Indians had brought a freſh ſupply to our market. Upon enquiry, we found that there had been ſix canoes of them, who, among other methods of taking fiſh, had taught their dogs to drive the fiſh into a corner of ſome pond, or lake, from whence they were eaſily taken out by the ſkill and addreſs of theſe ſavages.

During our abſence on this expedition, the cabals, in oppoſition to the captain, had been carried to a greater pitch than ever; and now they wiſhed to negotiate, not to obey.

The determination of the majority was to go in the long-boat to the ſouthward, by the Straights of Magellan, and when they found that they could not alter his determination, they abandoned him and the few who adhered to his fortune; taking with them almoſt every article of ſubſiſtence and ſtores.

The captain and his adherents had now no other alternative than to equip the barge and yawl in the beſt manner they could, to proſecute his original plan; and a few deſerters having been brought over to his intereſt, the number which remained with him amounted to twenty.

In the height of our diſtreſſes, when hunger, which ſeems to include and abſorb all others, was moſt prevailing, we were cheered with the appearance, once more, of the friendly Indians; but as we had little left to barter with them, their ſtay was but of ſhort duration.

A fine day, ſo unuſual in this climate, intervening, we inſtantly took the advantage of it,

and viſited the laſt remains of the wreck, when we were fortunate enough to find three caſks of beef, which we brought on ſhore. This providential ſupply revived our ſpirits, and recruited our almoſt exhauſted ſtrength. All participated in this relief, and ſoon found the good effects of it.

We now began to grow extremely impatient to leave the iſland, as the days were nearly at their longeſt, and about midſummer, in theſe parts; but as to the weather, there ſeems to be little difference of ſeaſons.

Accordingly, on the 15th of December, the day being tolerable, we told Captain Cheap, we thought it a fine opportunity to run acroſs the bay.

But he firſt deſired two or three of us to accompany him to our place of obſervation, the top of Mount Miſery; when, looking through his perſpective, he obſerved to us, that the ſea ran very high without.

This, however, had no weight with the people, who were deſirous, at all events, to be gone. I ſhould here obſerve, that Captain Cheap's plan was, if poſſible, to get to the Iſland of Chiloe; and if we found any veſſel there, to board her immediately, and cut her out. This he certainly might have done with eaſe, had it been his good fortune to get round with the boats.

We now launched both boats, and got every thing on board of them as quick as poſſible. Captain Cheap, the ſurgeon, and myſelf, were in the barge, with nine men; and Lieutenant Hamilton and Mr. Campbell in the yawl, with ſix. I ſteered the barge, and Mr. Campbell the yawl. But we had not been two hours at ſea before the wind ſhifted more to the weſtward, and began to blow very

very hard, and the ſea ran extremely high; ſo that we could no longer keep our head towards the cape or head-land we had deſigned for. This cape we had had a view of in one of the intervals of fair weather, during our abode on the iſland, from Mount Miſery; and it ſeemed to be diſtant between twenty and thirty leagues from us. We were now obliged to bear away right before the wind. Though the yawl was not far from us, we could ſee nothing of her, except now and then upon the top of a mountainous ſea. In both the boats, the men were obliged to ſit as cloſe as poſſible, to receive the ſeas on their backs, to prevent their filling us, which was what we every moment expected. We were obliged to throw every thing overboard to lighten the boats, all our beef, and even the grapnel, to prevent ſinking. Night was coming on, and we were running on a lee-ſhore faſt, where the ſea broke in a frightful manner. Not one amongſt us imagined it poſſible for boats to live in ſuch a ſea. In this ſituation, as we neared the ſhore, expecting to be beat to pieces by the firſt breaker, we perceived a ſmall opening between the rocks, which we ſtood for, and found a very narrow paſſage between them, which brought us into a harbour for the boats, as calm and ſmooth as a mill-pond. The yawl had got in before us, and our joy was great at meeting again after ſo unexpected a deliverance. Here we ſecured the boats, and aſcended a rock. It rained exceſſively hard all the firſt part of the night, and was extremely cold; and though we had not a dry thread about us, and no wood could be found for firing, we were obliged to paſs the night in that uncomfortable ſituation, without any covering, ſhivering in our wet clothes.

clothes. The froſt coming on in the morning, it was impoſſible for any of us to get a moment's ſleep; and having flung overboard our proviſion the day before, there being no proſpect of finding any thing to eat on this coaſt, in the morning we pulled out of the cove, but found ſo great a ſea without, that we could make but little of it. After tugging all day, towards night we put in among ſome ſmall iſlands, landed upon one of them, and found it a mere ſwamp. As the weather was the ſame, we paſſed this night much as we had done the preceding; ſea-tangle was all we could get to eat at firſt, but the next day we had better luck; the ſurgeon got a gooſe, and we found materials for a good fire. We were confined here three or four days, the weather all that time proving ſo bad that we could not put out. As ſoon as it grew moderate, we left this place, and ſhaped our courſe to the northward; and perceiving a large opening between very high land and a low point, we ſteered for it; and when got that length, found a large bay, down which we rowed, flattering ourſelves there might be a paſſage that way; but towards night we came to the bottom of the bay, and finding no outlet, we were obliged to return the ſame way we came, having found nothing the whole day to alleviate our hunger.

Next night we put into a little cove, which, from the great quantity of red-wood found there, we called Red-wood Cove. Leaving this place in the morning, we had the wind ſoutherly, blowing freſh, by which we made much way that day to the northward. Towards evening we were in with a pretty large iſland. Putting aſhore on it, we found it clothed with the fineſt trees we had ever

ever ſeen, their ſtems running up to a prodigious height, without knot or branch, and as ſtraight as cedars: the leaf of theſe trees reſembled the myrtle leaf, only ſomewhat larger. I have ſeen trees larger than theſe, in circumference, on the coaſt of Guinea, and there only; but for length of ſtem, which gradually tapered, I have no where met with any to compare with them. The wood was of a hard ſubſtance, and if not too heavy, would have made good maſts, the dimenſion of ſome of theſe trees being equal to a mainmaſt of a firſt-rate man of war. The ſhore was covered with drift wood of a very large ſize, moſt of it cedar, which makes a good fire; but is ſo ſubject to ſnap and fly, that when we waked in the morning, after a ſound ſleep, we found our clothes ſinged in many places with the ſparks, and covered with ſplinters.

The next morning being calm, we rowed out; but as ſoon as clear of the iſland, we found a great ſwell from the weſtward; we rowed to the bottom of a very large bay, which was to the northward of us, the land very low, and we were in hopes of finding ſome inlet through, but did not; ſo kept along ſhore to the weſtward. This part, which I take to be above fifty leagues from Wager's Iſland, is the very bottom of the large bay it lies in. Here was the only paſſage to be found, which (if we could by any means have got information of it) would have ſaved us much fruitleſs labour. Of this paſſage I ſhall have occaſion to ſay more hereafter.

Having, at this time, an off-ſhore wind, we kept the land cloſe on board, till we came to a head-land: it was near night before we got ahead of the breaſt-land, and opening it, diſcovered a very

very large bay to the northward, and another head-land to the weſtward, at a great diſtance. We endeavoured to cut ſhort our paſſage to it by croſſing, which is very ſeldom to be effected in theſe overgrown ſeas by boats, and this we experienced now; for the wind ſpringing up, and beginning to blow freſh, we were obliged to put back towards the firſt head-land, into a ſmall cove, juſt big enough to ſhelter the two boats. Here an accident happened that alarmed us much. After ſecuring our boats, we climbed up a rock ſcarcely large enough to contain our numbers: having nothing to eat, we betook ourſelves to our uſual receipt for hunger, which was going to ſleep. We accordingly made a fire, and ſtowed ourſelves round it as well as we could; but two of our men, being incommoded for want of room, went a little way from us, into a ſmall nook, over which a great cliff hung, and ſerved them for a canopy. In the middle of the night we were awakened with a terrible rumbling, which we apprehended to be nothing leſs than the ſhock of an earthquake, which we had before experienced in theſe parts; and this conjecture we had reaſon to think not ill-founded, upon hearing hollow groans and cries as of men half ſwallowed up. We immediately got up, and ran to the place from whence the cries came, and then we were put out of all doubt as to the opinion we had formed of this accident; for here we found the two men almoſt buried under looſe ſtones and earth: but, upon a little farther enquiry, we were undeceived as to the cauſe we had imputed this noiſe to, which we found to be occaſioned by the ſudden giving way of the impending cliff, which fell a little beyond our people, carrying

trees

trees and rocks with it, and looſe earth; the latter of which fell in part on our men, whom we, with ſome pains, reſcued from their uneaſy ſituation, from which they eſcaped with ſome bruiſes. The next morning we got out early, and the wind being weſterly, rowed the whole day for the head-land we had ſeen the night before; but when we had got that length, could find no harbour, but were obliged to go into a ſandy bay, and lay the whole night upon our oars; and a moſt dreadful one it proved, blowing and raining very hard. Here we were ſo pinched with hunger, that we eat the ſhoes off our feet, which conſiſted of raw ſeal-ſkin. In the morning we got out of the bay; but the inceſſant foul weather had overcome us, and we began to be indifferent as to what befel us; and the boats, in the night, making into a bay, we nearly loſt the yawl, a breaker having filled her, and driven her aſhore upon the beach. This, by ſome of our accounts, was Chriſtmas-day; but our accounts had ſo often been interrupted by our diſtreſſes, that there was no depending upon them. Upon ſeeing the yawl in this imminent danger, the barge ſtood off and went into another bay to the northward of it, where it was ſmoother lying; but there was no poſſibility of getting on ſhore. In the night the yawl joined us again. The next day was ſo bad, that we deſpaired reaching the head-land, ſo rowed down the bay in hopes of getting ſome ſeals, as that animal had been ſeen the day before, but met with no ſucceſs; ſo returned to the ſame bay we had been in the night before, where the ſurf having abated ſomewhat, we went aſhore and picked up a few ſhell-fiſh, In the morning we got on board early, and ran along ſhore to the

weſtward for about three leagues, in order to get round a cape, which was the weſtermoſt land we could ſee. It blew very hard, and there ran ſuch a ſea that we heartily wiſhed ourſelves back again, and accordingly made the beſt of our way for that bay, which we had left in the morning; but before we could reach it, night came on, and we paſſed a moſt diſmal one, lying upon our oars.

The weather continuing very bad, we put in for the ſhore in the morning, where we found nothing but tangle and ſea-weed. We now paſſed ſome days roving about for proviſions, as the weather was too bad to make another attempt to get round the cape as yet. We found ſome fine lagoons towards the head of the bay, and in them killed ſome ſeals, and got a good quantity of ſhell-fiſh, which was a great relief to us. We now made a ſecond attempt to double the cape; but when we got the length of it, and paſſed the firſt head-land, for it conſiſts of three, of an equal height, we got into a ſea that was horrid; for it ran all in heaps like the Race of Portland, but much worſe. We were happy to put back to the old place, with little hopes of ever getting round this cape.

Next day, the weather proving very bad, all hands went aſhore to procure ſome ſuſtenance, except two in each boat, which were left as boat-keepers: this office we took by turns, and it was now my lot to be upon this duty with another man. The yawl lay within us at a grapnel; in the night it blew very hard, and a great ſea tumbled in upon the ſhore; but being extremely fatigued, we in the boats went to ſleep: notwithſtanding, however, I was at laſt awakened by the uncommon motion of the boat, and the roaring

ing of the breakers every where about us. At the ſame time I heard a ſhrieking, like to that of perſons in diſtreſs. I looked out, and ſaw the yawl canted bottom upwards by a ſea, and ſoon afterwards it diſappeared. One of our men, whoſe name was William Roſe, a quarter-maſter, was drowned; the other was thrown aſhore by the ſurf, with his head buried in the ſand; but by the immediate aſſiſtance of the people on ſhore, was ſaved. As for us in the barge, we expected the ſame fate every moment; for the ſea broke a long way without us. However, we got her head to it, and hove up our grapnel, or I ſhould rather ſay kellick, which we had made to ſerve in the room of our grapnel, thrown overboard ſome time before, to lighten the boat. By this means we uſed our utmoſt efforts to pull her without the breakers ſome way, and then let go our kellick again. Here we lay all the next day in a great ſea, not knowing what would be our fate. To add to our mortification, we could ſee our companions in tolerable plight aſhore eating ſeal, while we were ſtarving with hunger and cold. For this month paſt, we had not known what it was to have a dry thread about us.

The next day being ſomething more moderate, we ventured in with the barge as near as we could, in ſafety, to the ſhore, and our companions threw us ſome ſeal's liver; which having eat greedily, we were ſeized with exceſſive ſickneſs, which affected us ſo much that our ſkin peeled off from head to foot.

Whilſt the people were on ſhore here, Mr. Hamilton met with a large ſeal, or ſea-lion, and fired a brace of balls into him, upon which the animal turned upon him, open-mouthed; but

preſently fixing his bayonet, he thurſt it down its throat, with a good part of the barrel of the gun, which the creature bit in two, ſeemingly with as much eaſe as if it had been a twig. Notwithſtanding the wounds it received, it eluded all farther efforts to kill it, and got clear off.

I call this animal a large ſeal, or ſea-lion, becauſe it reſembles a ſeal in many particulars; but then it exceeds it ſo much in ſize, as to be ſufficiently determined by that diſtinction only to be of another ſpecies. Mr. Walter, in Lord Anſon's voyage, has given a particular deſcription of thoſe which are ſeen about Juan Fernandez; but they have in other climates different appearances, as well as different qualities, as we had occaſion to obſerve in this and a late voyage I made. However, as ſo much already has been ſaid of the ſea-lion, I ſhall only mention two peculiarities; the one relative to its appearance, and the other to its properties of action, which diſtinguiſh it from thoſe deſcribed by him. Thoſe I ſaw were without that ſnout, or trunk, hanging below the end of the upper jaw; but then the males were furniſhed with a large ſhaggy mane, which gave them a moſt formidable appearance. And, whereas he ſays thoſe he ſaw were unwieldy, and eaſily deſtroyed, we found ſome, on the contrary, that lay at a mile's diſtance from the water, which came down upon us, when diſturbed, with ſuch impetuoſity, that it was as much as we could do to get out of their way; and, when attacked, would turn upon us with great agility.

Having loſt the yawl, and being too many for the barge to carry off, we were compelled to leave four of our men behind. They were all marines, who ſeemed to have no great objection to

to the determination made with regard to them, ſo exceedingly diſheartened and worn out were they with the diſtreſſes and dangers they had already gone through. And, indeed, I believe it would have been a matter of indifference to the greateſt part of the reſt, whether they ſhould embark or take their chance. The captain diſtributed to theſe poor fellows arms and ammunition, and ſome other neceſſaries. When we parted, they ſtood upon the beach, giving us three cheers, and called out, God bleſs the king. We ſaw them a little after ſetting out upon their forlorn hope, and helping one another over a hideous track of rocks; but conſidering the difficulties attending this only way of travelling left them, for the woods are impracticable, from their thickneſs, and the deep ſwamps to be met every where in them; conſidering too, that the coaſt here is rendered ſo inhoſpitable, by the heavy ſeas that are conſtantly tumbling upon it, as not to afford even a little ſhell-fiſh, it is probable that all met with a miſerable end.

We rowed along ſhore to the weſtward, in order to make one more attempt to double the cape: when abreaſt of the firſt head-land, there ran ſuch a ſea, that we expected every inſtant the boat would go down. But as the preſervation of life had now, in a great meaſure, loſt its actuating principle upon us, we ſtill kept puſhing through it, till we opened a bay to the northward. In all my life I never ſaw ſo dreadful a ſea as drove in here; it began to break at more than half a mile from the ſhore. Perceiving now that it was impoſſible for any boat to get round, the men lay upon their oars till the boat was very nigh the breakers, the mountainous ſwell that then ran heaving her

in at a great rate. I thought it was their intention to put an end to their lives and miſery at once; but nobody ſpoke for ſome time. At laſt, Captain Cheap told them, they muſt either periſh immediately, or pull ſtoutly for it, to get it off the ſhore; but they might do as they pleaſed. They choſe, however, to exert themſelves a little, and, after infinite difficulty, got round the head-land again, giving up all thoughts of making any farther attempts to double the cape. It was night before we could get back to the bay, where we were compelled to leave four of our men, in order to ſave, if poſſible, the remainder; for we muſt all have certainly periſhed, if more than ſixteen had been crowded into ſo ſmall a boat. This bay we named the Marine Bay. When we had returned to this bay, we found the ſurf ran ſo high, that we were obliged to lay upon our oars all night; and it was now reſolved to go back to Wager's Iſland, there to linger out a miſerable life, as we had not the leaſt proſpect of returning home.

But before we ſet out, in conſequence of this reſolution, it was neceſſary, if poſſible, to get ſome little ſtock of ſeal to ſupport us in a paſſage, upon which, wherever we might put in, we were not likely to meet with any ſupply. Accordingly, it was determined to go up that lagoon in which we had before got ſome ſeal, to provide ourſelves with ſome more; but we did not leave the bay till we had made ſome ſearch after the unhappy marines we had left on ſhore. Could we have found them, we had now agreed to take them on board again, though it would have been the certain deſtruction of us all; this, at another time, would have been mere madneſs; but we were now reſigned to our fate, which we none of us

us thought far off; however, there was nothing to be ſeen of them, and no traces but a muſket on the beach.

Upon returning up the lagoon, we were ſo fortunate as to kill ſome ſeal, which we boiled, and laid in the boat for ſea-ſtock. While we were ranging along the ſea-ſhore in detached parties, in queſt of this and whatever other eatables might come in our way, our ſurgeon, who was then by himſelf, diſcovered a pretty large hole, which ſeemed to lead to ſome den, or repoſitory, within the rock. It was not ſo rude or natural, but that there were ſome ſigns of its having been cleared, and made more acceſſible by induſtry. The ſurgeon for ſome time heſitated whether he ſhould venture in, from his uncertainty as to the reception he might meet with from any inhabitant; but his curioſity getting the better of his fears, he determined to go in; which he did upon his hands and knees, as the paſſage was too low for him to enter otherwiſe. After having proceeded a conſiderable way thus, he arrived at a ſpacious chamber; but whether hollowed out by hands or natural, he could not be poſitive. The light into this chamber was conveyed through a hole at the top; in the midſt was a kind of bier, made of ſticks laid croſſways, ſupported by props of about five feet in height. Upon this bier five or ſix bodies were extended; which, in appearance, had been depoſited there a long time; but had ſuffered no decay nor diminution. They were without covering; and the fleſh of their bodies was become perfectly dry and hard; which, whether done by any art, or ſecret, the ſavages may be poſſeſſed of, or occaſioned by any drying virtue in the air of the cave, could not

not be gueſſed. Indeed the ſurgeon finding nothing there to eat, which was the chief inducement for his creeping into this hole, did not amuſe himſelf with long diſquiſitions, or make that accurate examination which he would have done at another time; but crawling out as he came in, he went and told the firſt he met of what he had ſeen. Some had the curioſity to go in likewiſe. I had forgot to mention, that there was another range of bodies depoſited in the ſame manner, upon another platform under the bier. Probably this was the burial-place of their great men, called caciques; but from whence they could be brought we were utterly at a loſs to conceive, there being no traces of any Indian ſettlement hereabout. We had ſeen no ſavage ſince we left the iſland, or obſerved any marks in the coves or bays to the northward, where we had touched, ſuch as of fire-places, or old wigwams, which they never fail of leaving behind them; and it is very probable, from the violent ſeas that are always beating upon this coaſt, its deformed aſpect, and the very ſwampy ſoil that every where borders upon it, that it is little frequented.

We now croſſed the firſt bay for the head-land we left on Chriſtmas-day, much dejected; for under our former ſufferings, we were in ſome meaſure ſupported with the hopes that, as we advanced, however little, they were ſo much nearer their termination; but now our proſpect was diſmal and diſpiriting indeed, as we had the ſame difficulties and dangers to encounter, not only without any flattering views to leſſen them, but under the aggravating circumſtance of their leading to an inevitable and miſerable death; for we could not poſſibly conceive that the fate of ſtarving

could

could be avoided, by any human means, upon that deſolate iſland we were returning to. The ſhell-fiſh, which was the only ſubſiſtence that iſland had hitherto afforded in any meaſure, was exhauſted; and the Indians had ſhewn themſelves ſo little affected by the common incitements of compaſſion, that we had no hopes to build upon any impreſſions of that ſort in them. They had already refuſed to barter their dogs with us, for want of a valuable commodity on our ſide; ſo that it is wonderful we did not give ourſelves up to deſpondency, and lay aſide all farther attempts; but we were ſupported by that inviſible power, who can make the moſt untoward circumſtances ſubſervient to his gracious purpoſes.

At this time, our uſual bad weather attended us; the night too ſet in long before we could reach the cove we before had taken ſhelter in, ſo that we were obliged to keep the boat's head to the ſea all night, the ſea every where aſtern of us running over hideous breakers. In the morning, we deſigned ſtanding over for that iſland in which we had obſerved thoſe ſtraight and lofty trees before mentioned, and which Captain Cheap named Montroſe Iſland; but as ſoon as we opened the head-land to the weſtward of us, a ſudden ſquall took the boat, and very near overſet her. We were inſtantly full of water; but by bailing with our hats and hands, any thing that would hold water, we with difficulty freed her. Under this alarming circumſtance, we found it adviſable to return back, and put into the cove, which the night before we were prevented getting into. We were detained here two or three days, by exceeding bad weather; ſo that had we not fortunately provided ourſelves with ſome ſeal, we muſt

muſt have ſtarved, for this place afforded us nothing.

At length we reached Montroſe Iſland. This is by much the beſt and pleaſanteſt ſpot we had ſeen in this part of the world; though it has nothing on it eatable but ſome berries, which reſemble gooſeberries in flavour: they are of a black hue, and grow in a ſwampy ground, and the buſh or tree, that bears them, is much taller than that of our gooſeberries. We remained here ſome time, living upon theſe berries, and the remainder of our ſeal, which was now quite rotten. Our two or three firſt attempts to put out from this iſland were without ſucceſs, the tempeſtuous weather obliging us to put back again. One of our people was much inclined to remain here, thinking it at leaſt as good a place as Wager's Iſland to end his days upon; but he was obliged by the reſt to go off with them. We had not been long out before it began to blow a ſtorm of wind; and the miſt came on ſo thick, that we could not ſee the land, and were at a loſs which way to ſteer; but we heard the ſea, which ran exceedingly high, breaking near us; upon which we immediately hauled aft the ſheet, and hardly weathered the breakers by a boat's length. At the ſame time we ſhipped a ſea that nearly filled us: it ſtruck us with that violence as to throw me, and one or two more, down into the bottom of the boat, where we were half drowned before we could get up again. This was one of the moſt extraordinary eſcapes we had in the courſe of this expedition; for Captain Cheap and every one elſe had entirely given themſelves up for loſt. However, it pleaſed God that we got that evening into Red-wood Cove, where the weather

weather continued ſo bad, all night, we could keep no fire in to dry ourſelves with; but there being no other alternative for us, but to ſtay here and ſtarve, or put to ſea again, we choſe the latter, and put out in the morning again, though the weather was very little mended. In three days after, we arrived at our old ſtation, Wager's Iſland; but in ſuch a miſerable plight, that though we thought our condition upon ſetting out would not admit of any additional circumſtance of miſery, yet it was to be envied in compariſon of what we now ſuffered, ſo worn and reduced were we by fatigue and hunger, having eat nothing for ſome days but ſea-weed and tangle. Upon this expedition we had been out, by our own account, juſt two months; in which we had rounded, backwards and forwards, the great bay formed to the northward by that high land we had obſerved from Mount Miſery.

The firſt thing we did, upon our arrival, was to ſecure the barge, as this was our ſole dependance for any relief that might offer by ſea; which done, we repaired to our huts, which formed a village or ſtreet, conſiſting of ſeveral irregular habitations; ſome of which being covered by a kind of bruſh-wood thatch, afforded tolerable ſhelter againſt the inclemency of the weather. Among theſe, there was one which we obſerved with ſome ſurpriſe to be nailed up. We broke it open, and found ſome iron-work, picked out with much pains, from thoſe pieces of the wreck, which were driven aſhore. We concluded from hence, that the Indians, who had been here in our abſence, were not of that tribe with which we had ſome commerce before, who ſeemed to ſet no value upon iron, but from ſome other quarter; and

muſt

muſt have had communication with the Spaniards, from whom they had learned the value and uſe of that commodity. Thieving from ſtrangers is a commendable talent among ſavages in general, and beſpeaks an addreſs which they much admire; though the ſtricteſt honeſty, with regard to the property of each other, is obſerved among them. There is no doubt but they ranſacked all our houſes; but the men had taken care, before they went off in the long-boat, to ſtrip them of their moſt valuable furniture; that is, the bales of cloth uſed for lining, which they converted into trowſers and watch-coats.

At a period when deſpair was ready to overwhelm us, and a new and unexpected proſpect opened to our view, a few days after our return, there came a party of the Indians to the iſland, in two canoes, who were not a little ſurpriſed to find us here again. Among theſe was an Indian of the tribe of the Chonos, who live in the neighbourhood of Chiloe, an iſland on the weſtern coaſt of America, and the ſouthernmoſt ſettlement under the Spaniſh juriſdiction on that coaſt. He talked the Spaniſh language, but with that ſavage accent which renders it almoſt unintelligible to any, but thoſe who are adepts in that language. He was likewiſe a cacique, or leading man of his tribe, which authority was confirmed to him by the Spaniards; for he carried the uſual badge and mark of diſtinction, by which the Spaniards and their dependents hold military and civil employments. This is a ſtick with a ſilver head.

Our ſurgeon, Mr. Elliot, being maſter of a few Spaniſh words, made himſelf ſo far underſtood by the cacique, as to let him know, that our intention was to reach ſome of the Spaniſh ſettlements

if we could; that we were unacquainted with the beſt and ſafeſt way, and what track was the moſt likely to afford us ſubſiſtence in our journey; promiſing, if he would undertake to conduct us in the barge, he ſhould have it, and every thing in it for his trouble, as ſoon as it had ſerved our preſent occaſions.

To theſe conditions the cacique, after much perſuaſion, at length agreed. Accordingly, having made the beſt preparation we could, we embarked on board the barge, to the number of fifteen, including the cacique, whoſe name was Martin, and his ſervant Emanuel.

The next day brought us to the bottom of a great bay, where the Indian guide had left his family, a wife and two children, in a hut. Here we ſtaid two or three days, during which we were conſtantly employed in ranging along-ſhore in queſt of ſhell-fiſh.

We now again proceeded on our voyage, having received on board the family of our guide, who conducted us to a river, the ſtream of which was ſo rapid, that, after our utmoſt efforts from morning to evening, we gained little upon the current. After ſtruggling with a ſeries of almoſt unparalleled difficulties, from cold, hunger, and fatigue, we at laſt reached an iſland about thirty leagues to the ſouthward of Chiloe. Here we remained two days for a favourable opportunity to croſs the bay, the very thoughts of which ſeemed to frighten our cacique out of his ſenſes; and, indeed, there was great reaſon for his apprehenſions, for there ran a moſt dreadful hollow ſea, dangerous indeed for any open boat whatever, but a thouſand times more for ſuch a crazy veſſel as we were in. He at laſt muſtered up reſolution enough to attempt

it, having firſt croſſed himſelf for an hour together, and made a kind of lug-ſail out of the bits of blankets they wore about them, ſewed together with ſplit ſupple-jacks. We then put off, and a terrible paſſage we had. The bottom plank of the canoe was ſplit, and opened upon every ſea. As we drew near the ſhore, the cacique was eager to land, having been terrified to ſuch a degree with this run, that if it had not been for us, every ſoul muſt have periſhed, for he had very near got in amongſt the breakers, where the ſea drove with ſuch violence upon the rocks, that not even an Indian could have eſcaped, eſpecially as it was in the night. We kept off till we got into ſmooth water, and landed upon the iſland of Chiloe, though in a part of it that was not inhabited.

Here we ſtaid all the next day, in a very heavy ſnow, to recover ourſelves a little, after our fatigue; but the cold was ſo exceſſive, that we thought we ſhould have loſt our feet, having neither ſhoes nor ſtockings; and Captain Cheap was ſo ill, that if he had had but a few leagues farther to have gone without relief, he could not have held out.

It is impoſſible for me to deſcribe the miſerable ſtate we were reduced to. Our bodies were ſo emaciated, that we hardly appeared the figures of men. It has often happened to me in the coldeſt nights, both in hail and ſnow, where we had nothing but an open beach to lie down upon, in order to procure a little reſt, that I have been obliged to pull off the few rags I had on, as it was impoſſible to get a moment's ſleep with them, for the vermin that ſwarmed about them. What we ſuffered from this, was ten times worſe even than hunger. We were all clean, however, in this re-

ſpect, in compariſon of Captain Cheap; for I could compare his body to nothing but an ant-hill, with thouſands of inſects crawling over it. He was now paſt attempting to rid himſelf in the leaſt from this torment, as he had quite loſt himſelf, not recollecting our names that were about him, nor even his own. His beard was as long as a hermit's; that and his face being covered with train oil and dirt, from having long accuſtomed himſelf to ſleep upon a bag, by way of pillow, in which he kept the pieces of ſtinking ſeal. This prudent method he took to prevent our getting at it whilſt he ſlept. His legs were as big as mill-poſts, though his body appeared to be nothing but ſkin and bone.

What things our cacique had brought with him from the wreck, he here buried under ground, in order to conceal them from the Spaniards, who would not have left him a ruſty nail, if they had known of it. Towards evening we ſet off again; and about nine the ſame night, to our great joy, we obſerved ſomething that had the appearance of a houſe. It belonged to an acquaintance of our cacique: and as he was poſſeſſed of my fowling piece, and we had preſerved about one charge of powder, he made us load it for him, and deſired we would ſhew him how to diſcharge it; upon which, ſtanding up, and holding his head from it as far as poſſible, he fired, and fell back into the bottom of the canoe. The Indians belonging to the houſe, not in the leaſt uſed to firearms, ran out and hid themſelves in the woods. But after ſome time, one of them, bolder than the reſt, got upon a hill, and hollowed to us, aſking who and what we were. Our cacique now made himſelf known, and they preſently came down to the boat,

bringing with them ſome fiſh, and plenty of potatoes. This was the moſt comfortable meal we had made for many long months; and, as ſoon as this was over, we rowed about two miles farther, to a little village, where we landed. Here our cacique preſently awaked all the inhabitants by the noiſe he made, and obliged one of them to open his door to us, and immediately to make a large fire, for the weather was very ſevere, this being the month of June, the depth of winter in this part of the world. The Indians now flocked thick about us, and ſeemed to have great compaſſion for us, as our cacique related to them what part he knew of our hiſtory. They knew not what countrymen we were, nor could our guide inform them, for he had often aſked us if we were French, Dutch, or Engliſh, the only nations he had ever heard of beſides the Spaniards. We always anſwered we were from Grande Bretagne, which he could make nothing of; for we were afraid, if he knew us to be Engliſh, (as he had heard that nation was at war with the Spaniards) he never would have conducted us to Chiloe.

Theſe good-natured, compaſſionate creatures ſeemed to vie with each other, who ſhould take the moſt care of us. They made a bed of ſheep-ſkins cloſe to the fire for Captain Cheap, and laid him upon it; and, indeed, had it not been for the kind aſſiſtance he now met with, he could not have ſurvived three days longer. Though it was now about midnight, they went out and killed a ſheep, of which they made broth, and baked a large cake of barley-meal. Any perſon may imagine what a treat this was, to wretches who had not taſted a bit of bread, or any wholeſome diet, for ſuch a length of time.

After

After we could eat no longer, we went to ſleep about the fire, which the Indians took care to keep up. In the morning the women came from far and near, each bringing ſomething with her. Almoſt every one had a pipkin in her hand, containing either fowls, or mutton made into broth, potatoes, eggs, or other eatables.

Upon our firſt coming here, they had diſpatched a meſſenger to the Spaniſh corregidore at Caſtro, a town at a conſiderable diſtance from hence, to inform him of our arrival. At the end of three days this man returned, with an order to the chief caciques of theſe Indians we were amongſt, to ſend us thither.

When we came to the corregidore's houſe, we found it full of people. He was an old man, very tall, with a long cloak on, a tye-wig, and a ſpado of immenſe length by his ſide. He received us in great ſtate and form. But, as we had no interpreter, we underſtood little or nothing of the queſtions he aſked us.

He ordered a table to be ſpread for us with cold ham and fowls, which three of us only ſat down to, and in a ſhort time diſpatched more than ten men with common appetites would have done. It is amazing, that our eating to that exceſs we had done, from the time we firſt got amongſt theſe kind Indians, had not killed us; we were never ſatisfied, and uſed to take all opportunities, for ſome months after, of filling our pockets when we were not ſeen, that we might get up two or three times in the night to cram ourſelves. Captain Cheap uſed to declare that he was quite aſhamed of himſelf. After ſupper the corregidore carried us to the Jeſuit's college, attended by the ſoldiers, and all the rabble of the town. This was intend-

ed, at preſent, for our priſon, till orders were received from the governor, who reſided at Chaco, above thirty leagues from this place. When we got to the college, the corregidore deſired the father provincial, as they ſtyled him, or head of the Jeſuits here, to find out what religion we were of, or whether we had any or not. He then retired, the gates were ſhut, and we were conducted to a cell. We found in it ſomething like beds ſpread on the floor, and an old ragged ſhirt apiece, but clean, which was of infinite ſervice to us; nor did eating at firſt give me half the ſatisfaction this treaſure of an old ſhirt did. Though this college was large, there were but four Jeſuits in it, nor were there any more of that order upon the iſland. In the morning Captain Cheap was ſent for by the father provincial: their converſation was carried on in Latin, perhaps not the beſt on either ſide; however, they made ſhift to underſtand one another. When he returned, he told us the good fathers were ſtill harping upon what things of value we might have ſaved and concealed about us; and that if we had any thing of that ſort, we could not do better than to let them have it. Religion ſeemed to be quite out of the queſtion at preſent; but a day or two after, the corregidore being informed that we were heretics, he deſired theſe Jeſuits would convert us; but one of them told him it was a mere joke to attempt it, as we could have no inducement upon that iſland to change our religion; but when we got to Chili, in ſuch a delightful country as that was, where there was nothing but diverſions and amuſements, we ſhould be converted faſt enough. We kept cloſe to our cell till the bell rang for dinner, when we were conducted to a hall, where there

there was one table for the fathers, and another for us. After a very long Latin prayer, we ſat down and ate what was put before us, without a ſingle word paſſing at either table. As ſoon as we had finiſhed, there was another long prayer, which, however, did not appear ſo tedious as the firſt; and then we retired to our cell again. In this manner we paſſed eight days without ever ſtirring out; all which time one might have imagined one's ſelf out of the world; for, excepting the bell for dinner, a ſilence reigned throughout the whole, as if the place had been uninhabited.

On the eighth evening we heard a violent knocking at the gate, which was no ſooner opened, than there appeared a young officer booted and ſpurred, who acquainted the fathers, that he was ſent by the governor to conduct us to Chaco.

Upon our arrival, we were treated with great politeneſs, and enjoyed the liberty of viſiting all who invited us.

Amongſt the houſes we viſited, there was one belonging to an old prieſt, who was eſteemed one of the richeſt perſons upon the iſland. He had a niece, of whom he was extremely fond, and who was to inherit all he poſſeſſed. He had taken a great deal of pains with her education, and ſhe was reckoned one of the moſt accompliſhed young ladies of Chiloe. Her perſon was good, though ſhe could not be called a regular beauty. This young lady did me the honour to take more notice of me than I deſerved, and propoſed to her uncle to convert me, and afterwards begged his conſent to marry me.

As the old man doated upon her, he readily agreed to it; and accordingly, on the next viſit I made him, acquainted me with the young lady's propoſal, and his approbation of it, taking me at the ſame time into a room, where there were ſeveral cheſts and boxes, which he unlocked, firſt ſhewing me what a number of fine clothes his niece had, and then his own wardrobe, which he ſaid ſhould be mine at his death.—Amongſt other things, he produced a piece of linen, which he ſaid ſhould immediately be made up into ſhirts for me. I own this laſt article was a great temptation to me. I had the reſolution, however, to withſtand it, and made the beſt excuſes I could for not accepting of the honour they intended me; for by this time I could ſpeak Spaniſh well enough to make myſelf underſtood.

After various changes of fortune and ſituation, an order came from the preſident to ſend Captain Cheap and Mr. Hamilton, who were known to be officers, by having ſaved their commiſſions, up to St. Jago, which is the capital of Chili, while Mr. Campbell and I, who had loſt ours, were committed to priſon.

There were, at this time, ſeveral ſhips in the port from Lima, delivering their cargoes; ſo that almoſt every day there were large droves of mules going up to St. Jago with the goods. The governor, at the ſolicitation of Captain Cheap, ſent for one of the maſter carriers, and ordered him to take us up with him. The man aſked him how he was to be paid for our expences, as he ſhould be five days upon the road. The governor told him he might get that as he could, for he would not advance him a ſingle farthing. A ſoldier who guarded us, though he had a wife and ſix children

children to maintain out of his ſlender pay, humanely exerted himſelf to render our impriſonment more tolerable, and at our departure brought us ſome little matters to carry with us. We travelled about fourteen miles the firſt day, and lay at night in the open field, which is always the cuſtom of theſe people, ſtopping where there is plenty of paſture and good water for the mules. The next morning we paſſed over a high mountain, called Zapata; and then croſſing a large plain, we paſſed another mountain, very difficult for the mules, which each carried two heavy bales: there were above a hundred of them in this drove. The mules of Chili are the fineſt in the world: and though they are continually upon the road, and have nothing but what they pick up at nights, they are as fat and ſleek as high-fed horſes in England. The fourth night we lay upon a plain in ſight of St. Jago, and not above four leagues from it. The next day, as we moved towards the city, our maſter-carrier, who was naturally well-diſpoſed, and had been very kind to us all the way upon the road, adviſed me very ſeriouſly, not to think of remaining in St. Jago, where he ſaid there was nothing but extravagance, vice, and folly, but to proceed on with them as mule-driver, which, he ſaid, I ſhould ſoon be very expert at; and that they led an innocent and happy life, far preferable to any enjoyment ſuch a great city as that before us could afford. I thanked him, and told him I was very much obliged to him, but that I would try the city firſt, and if I did not like it, I would accept of the offer he was ſo good to make me. The thing that gave him this high opinion of me was, that as he had been ſo civil to us, I was very officious in aſſiſting to drive

drive in thoſe mules that ſtrayed from the reſt, upon thoſe large plains we paſſed over; and this I thought was the leaſt I could do towards making ſome returns for the obligations we were under to him.

When we got into St. Jago, the carrier delivered us to the captain of the guard at the palace gate; and he ſoon after introduced us to the preſident, Don Joſeph Manſo, who received us very civilly, and then ſent us to the houſe where Captain Cheap and Mr. Hamilton were. We found them extremely well lodged, at the houſe of a Scotch phyſician, whoſe name was Don Patrico Gedd. This gentleman had been a long time in this city, and was greatly eſteemed by the Spaniards, as well for his abilities in his profeſſion as his humane diſpoſition. He no ſooner heard that there were four Engliſh priſoners arrived in that country, than he waited upon the preſident, and begged they might be lodged at his houſe. This was granted, and had we been his own brothers, we could not have met with a more friendly reception; and, during two years that we were with him, his conſtant ſtudy was to make every thing as agreeable to us as poſſible. We were greatly diſtreſſed to think of the expence he was at upon our account; but it was in vain for us to argue with him about it. In ſhort, to ſum up his character in a few words, there never was a man of more extenſive humanity. Two or three days after our arrival, the preſident ſent Mr. Campbell and me an invitation to dine with him, where we were to meet Admiral Pizarro and all his officers. This was a cruel ſtroke upon us, as we had not any clothes fit to appear in, and dared not refuſe the invitation. The next day a Spaniſh officer, belonging

belonging to Admiral Pizarro's ſquadron, whoſe name was Don Manuel de Guirro, came and made us an offer of two thouſand dollars. This generous Spaniard made this offer without any view of ever being repaid, but purely out of a compaſſionate motive of relieving us in our preſent diſtreſs. We returned him all the acknowledgments his uncommon generous behaviour merited, and accepted of ſix hundred dollars only, upon his receiving our draught upon the Engliſh conſul at Liſbon. We now got ourſelves decently clothed, after the Spaniſh faſhion; and, as we were upon our parole, we went out where we pleaſed to divert ourſelves.

This city is ſituated in about 33 deg. and 30 min. ſouth latitude, at the weſt foot of the immenſe chain of mountains called the Cordilleras. It ſtands on a moſt beautiful plain of above thirty leagues extent. It was founded by Don Pedro de Baldivia, the conqueror of Chili. The plan of it was marked out by him in ſquares, like Lima; and almoſt every houſe, belonging to people of any faſhion, has a large court before it, with great gates, and a garden behind. There is a little rivulet, neatly faced with ſtones, runs through every ſtreet, by which they can cool the ſtreets, or water their gardens, when they pleaſe. The whole town is extremely well paved. Their gardens are full of noble orange-trees, and all ſorts of flowers, which perfume the houſes, and even the whole city. The churches are rich in gilding, as well as in plate. The cathedral and biſhop's palace are on the weſt ſide of the city. The houſes have, in general, only a ground floor, on account of the frequent earthquakes, but they make a handſome appearance.

Thus

Thus a few of us at laſt made our way, in a new and unheard-of manner, over a large and deſert tract of land, between the weſtern mouth of the Magellanic Straight and the capital of Chili, a country ſcarce to be paralleled in any part of the globe, in that it affords neither fruits, grain, nor even roots proper for the ſuſtenance of man. And what is ſtill more rare, the very ſea, which yields a plentiful ſupport to many a barren coaſt, on the tempeſtuous and inhoſpitable ſhore we had left behind us, is found to be almoſt as barren as the land.

After two years reſidence at St. Jago, we embarked on board the Lys frigate, belonging to St. Malo, leaving Mr. Campbell behind, by his own choice. She was a ſhip of four hundred and twenty tons, ſixteen guns, and ſixty men. Among other paſſengers on board, were the celebrated Don George Juan and Don Antonio Ulloa, who had been ſeveral years in Peru on ſcientific purſuits. We were now bound to Conception, in order to join three other French ſhips that were likewiſe bound home. As this was a time when the ſoutherly winds prevail upon this coaſt, we ſtood off a long way to the weſtward, making the iſland of Juan Fernandez. We did not get into the Bay of Conception till the 6th of January, 1745. In the homeward paſſage, ſome of the French ſhips were captured by the Engliſh, but the Lys eſcaped; and on the 31ſt of October we came to an anchor in Breſt Road. The Lys, having a valuable cargo on board, was towed into the harbour next morning, and laſhed along ſide one of their men of war. The money was ſoon landed, and the officers and men, who had been ſo many years abſent from their native country, were glad to get

on ſhore. Nobody remained on board but a man or two to look after the ſhip, and we three Engliſh priſoners, who had no leave to go on ſhore. The weather was extremely cold, and felt particularly ſo to us, who had been ſo long uſed to hot climates; and, what made it ſtill worſe, we were very thinly clad. We had neither fire nor candle; for they were allowed on board of no ſhip in the harbour, for fear of accidents, being cloſe to their magazines in the dock-yard. Some of the officers belonging to the ſhip were ſo kind as to ſend us victuals every day, or we might have ſtarved; for Monſieur l'Intendant never ſent us even a meſſage; and though there was a very large ſquadron of men of war fitting out at that time, not one officer belonging to them ever came near Captain Cheap. From five in the evening we were obliged to ſit in the dark; and, if we choſe to have any ſupper, it was neceſſary to place it very near us before that time, otherwiſe we never could have found it.

We had paſſed ſeven or eight days in this melancholy manner, when one morning a kind of row-galley came along-ſide with a number of Engliſh priſoners, belonging to large privateers the French had taken. We were ordered into the ſame boat with them, and were carried four leagues up the river, to Landernaw. At this town we were upon our parole. We took the beſt lodgings we could get, and lived very well for three months, when an order came from the court of Spain to allow us to return home by the firſt ſhip that offered.

Upon this, hearing there was a Dutch ſhip at Morlaix ready to ſail, we took horſes and travelled to that town, where we were obliged to re-

main ſix weeks, before we had an opportunity of getting away. At laſt we agreed with the maſter of a Dutch dogger to land us at Dover, and paid him before hand. When we had got down the river into the road, a French privateer, that was ready to ſail upon a cruiſe, hailed the Dutchman, and told him to come to an anchor; and that, if he offered to ſail before him, he would ſink him. This he was forced to comply with, and lay three days in the road, curſing the Frenchman, who at the end of that time put to ſea, and then we were at liberty to do the ſame. We had a long uncomfortable paſſage. About the ninth day, before ſun-ſet, we ſaw Dover, and reminded the Dutchman of his agreement to land us there. He ſaid he would; but inſtead of that, in the morning we were off the coaſt of France. We complained loudly of this piece of villainy, and inſiſted upon his returning to land us, when an Engliſh man of war appeared to windward, and preſently bore down to us. She ſent her boat on board with an officer, who informed us the ſhip he came from was the Squirrel, commanded by Captain Maſterſon. We went on board of her, and Captain Maſterſon immediately ſent one of the cutters he had with him to land us at Dover, where we arrived that afternoon, and directly ſet off for Canterbury upon poſt-horſes; but Captain Cheap was ſo tired by the time he got there, that he could proceed no farther that night. The next morning he ſtill found himſelf ſo much fatigued, that he could ride no longer; therefore it was agreed that he and Mr. Hamilton ſhould take a poſt-chaiſe, and that I ſhould ride: but here an unlucky difficulty was ſtarted; for, upon ſharing the little money we had, it was found to be not ſufficient

ficient to pay the charges to London; and my proportion fell ſo ſhort, that it was, by calculation, barely enough to pay for horſes, without a farthing for eating a bit upon the road, or even for the very turnpikes. Thoſe I was obliged to defraud, by riding as hard as I could through them all, not paying the leaſt regard to the men who called out to ſtop me. The want of refreſhment I bore as well as I could. When I got to the Borough I took a coach, and drove to Marlborough-ſtreet, where my friends had lived when I left England; but when I came there I found the houſe ſhut up. Having been abſent ſo many years, and in all that time never having heard a word from home, I knew not who was dead, or who was living, or where to go next; or even how to pay the coachman. I recollected a linen-draper's ſhop, not far from thence, which our family had uſed. I therefore drove there next, and making myſelf known, they paid the coachman. I then enquired after our family, and was told my ſiſter had married Lord Carliſle, and was at that time in Soho-ſquare. I immediately walked to the houſe, and knocked at the door. But the porter not liking my figure, which was half French half Spaniſh, with the addition of a large pair of boots covered with dirt, was going to ſhut the door in my face; but I prevailed with him to let me come in.

I need not acquaint my readers with what ſurpriſe and joy my ſiſter received me. She immediately furniſhed me with money ſufficient to appear like the reſt of my countrymen. Till that time I could not be properly ſaid to have finiſhed all the extraordinary ſcenes, which a ſeries of un-

fortunate adventures had kept me in, for the ſpace of five years and upwards.

Some of thoſe who abandoned Captain Cheap, and had purſued a different route through the Straights of Magellan in the long boat, had previouſly reached their native land; but the number of the whole who had this good fortune, was comparatively ſmall; and their diſtreſſes for variety and duration, were almoſt without a parallel.

NARRATIVE

NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

CENTAUR MAN OF WAR,

AND OF THE MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF THE PINNACE, IN A TRAVERSE OF NEAR THREE HUNDRED LEAGUES, ON THE

ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THE glorious 12th of April, 1782, when Count de Graſſe was beat, in the Weſt Indies, by Admiral Sir George Rodney, is ſtill freſh in the recollection of the public, and will be handed down to poſterity in the page of hiſtory with due eulogium.

After this deciſive engagement, ſeveral of the captured ſhips and ſome others were either loſt or diſabled in a violent ſtorm, on their homeward-bound paſſage with a large convoy, and among the former was the Centaur of ſeventy-four guns. Captain Inglefield, her commander, the maſter, and ten of the crew, had, however, a moſt providential eſcape from the general fate.

The captain's own narrative will beſt explain the manner and the means by which this ſignal deliverance was effected. Thoſe only who are perſonally involved in ſuch a criſis, can deſcribe

their ſenſations with full energy, and give thoſe traits of heart which are ſo engaging in ſuch details.

The Centaur, ſays Captain Inglefield, left Jamaica in rather a leaky condition, keeping two hand-pumps going, and when it blew freſh, ſometimes a ſpell with a chain-pump was neceſſary. But I had no apprehenſion that the ſhip was not able to encounter a common gale of wind.

In the evening of the 16th of September, when the fatal gale came on, the ſhip was prepared for the worſt weather uſually met with in thoſe latitudes; though at that time it did not blow very ſtrong. Towards midnight it blew a gale of wind, and the ſhip made ſo much water that I was obliged to turn all hands up to ſpell the pumps. The leak ſtill increaſing, I had thoughts to try the ſhip before the ſea. Happy I ſhould have been, perhaps, had I determined on this. The impropriety of leaving the convoy, except in the laſt extremity, and the hopes of the weather growing moderate, weighed againſt the opinion that it was right.

About two in the morning the wind lulled, and we flattered ourſelves the gale was breaking. Soon after, we had much thunder and lightning, with rain, when it began to blow ſtrong in guſts of wind, which obliged me to haul the mainſail up, the ſhip being then under bare poles. This was ſcarcely done, when a guſt of wind, exceeding in violence every thing of the kind I had ever ſeen, or had any conception of, laid the ſhip upon her beam ends. The water forſook the hold, and appeared between decks, ſo as to fill the men's hammocks to leeward: the ſhip lay motionleſs, and, to all appearance, irrecoverably overſet.

overſet. The water increaſing faſt, I gave immediate directions to cut away the main and mizen-maſts, hoping, when the ſhip righted, to wear her. The mizenmaſt went firſt without the ſmalleſt effect on the ſhip; the mainmaſt followed: and I had the diſappointment to ſee the foremaſt and bowſprit follow. The ſhip upon this immediately righted, but with great violence; and the motion was ſo quick, that it was difficult for the people to work the pumps. Three guns broke looſe upon the main deck, and it was ſome time before they were ſecured. Several men being maimed in this attempt, every moveable was deſtroyed, either from the ſhot thrown looſe from the lockers or the wreck of the deck. The officers who had left their beds (when the ſhip overſet) naked, in the morning, had not an article of clothes to put on, nor could their friends ſupply them.

The maſts had not been over the ſide ten minutes, before I was informed the tiller had broke ſhort in the rudder-head; and before the chocks could be placed, the rudder itſelf was gone.—Thus we were as much diſaſtered as it was poſſible, lying at the mercy of the wind and ſea: yet I had one comfort, that the pumps ſeemed to reduce the water in the hold; and as the morning came on, the weather grew more moderate, the wind having ſhifted in the gale to north-weſt.

At day-light I ſaw two line of battle ſhips to leeward; one had loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit, the other her mainmaſt. It was the general opinion on board the Centaur, that the former was the Canada, the other the Glorieux. The Ramilies was not in ſight, nor more than fifteen ſail of merchant ſhips.

About

About ſeven in the morning I ſaw another line of battle ſhip ahead of us, which I ſoon diſtinguiſhed to be the Ville de Paris, with all her maſts ſtanding. I immediately gave orders to make the ſignal of diſtreſs, hoiſting the enſign on the ſtump of the mizenmaſt, union downwards, and firing one of the forecaſtle guns. The enſign blew away ſoon after it was hoiſted, and it was the only one we had left remaining; but I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the Ville de Paris wear and ſtand towards us. Several of the merchant ſhips alſo approached us, and thoſe that could, hailed, and offered their aſſiſtance; but depending upon the king's ſhip, I only thanked them, deſiring, if they joined the admiral, to acquaint him of our condition. I had not the ſmalleſt doubt but the Ville de Paris was coming to us, as ſhe appeared to us not to have ſuffered in the leaſt by the ſtorm, and having ſeen her wear, we knew ſhe was under government of her helm: but approaching within two miles, ſhe paſſed us to windward. This being obſerved by one of the merchant ſhips, ſhe wore and came under our ſtern, offering to carry any meſſage to her. I deſired the maſter would acquaint Captain Wilkinſon, that the Centaur had loſt her rudder, as well as her maſts, that ſhe made a great deal of water, and that I requeſted he would remain with her, until the weather grew moderate. I ſaw this merchantman approach afterwards, near enough to ſpeak the Ville de Paris, but I am afraid that her condition was much worſe than it appeared to be, as ſhe continued upon that tack. In the mean time all the quarter-deck guns were thrown overboard, and all but ſix, which had overſet, of the main deck. The ſhip lying in the trough of the ſea, laboured prodigiouſly.

As

As the evening came on, it grew hazy, and in ſqualls blew ſtrong. We loſt ſight of the Ville de Paris, but thought it a certainty that I ſhould ſee her in the morning. The night was paſſed in conſtant labour at the pumps. Sometimes the wind lulled; the water diminiſhed; when it blew ſtrong again, the ſea riſing, the water again increaſed.

Towards the morning of the 18th, I was informed there were ſeven feet water upon the kelſon; that one of the winches was broke; that the two ſpare ones would not fit; and that the hand-pumps were choked. Theſe circumſtances were ſufficiently alarming; but upon opening the after-hold, to get ſome rum up for the people, we found our condition much more ſo in reality.

It will be neceſſary to mention, that the Centaur's after-hold was incloſed by a bulk-head at the after-part of the well; here were all the dry proviſions and ſhip's rum, ſtowed upon twenty chaldron of coals, which unfortunately had been ſtarted in this part of the ſhip, and by them the pumps were continually choked. The chain-pumps were ſo much worn, as to be of little uſe, and the leathers, which had the well been clear, would have laſted twenty days or more, were all conſumed in eight. At this time it was obſerved, that the water had not a paſſage to the well. All the rum, twenty-ſix puncheons; all the proviſions, of which there were two months, in caſks were ſtove; having floated with violence, from ſide to ſide, until there was not a whole caſk remaining: even the ſtaves, that were found upon clearing the hold, were moſt of them broken in two or three pieces. In the fore-hold we had a proſpect of periſhing: ſhould the ſhip ſwim, we had no water

but what remained in the ground tier, and over this all the wet proviſions and butts filled with ſalt water were floating, and with ſo much motion, that no man could, with ſafety, go into the hold. There was nothing left for us to try, but bailing with buckets at the fore-hatchway and fiſh-room; and twelve large canvaſs buckets were immediately employed at each. On opening the fiſh-room, we were ſo fortunate as to diſcover that two puncheons of rum, which belonged to me, had eſcaped. They were immediately got up, and ſerved out at times in drams; and had it not been for this relief, and ſome lime-juice, the people would have dropped.

We ſoon found our account in bailing; the ſpare pump had been put down the fore-hatchway, and a pump ſhifted to the fiſh-room; but the motion of the ſhip had waſhed the coals ſo ſmall, that they had reached every part of the ſhip, and theſe pumps ſoon choked. However, the water, by noon, had conſiderably diminiſhed by working the buckets; but there appeared no proſpect of ſaving the ſhip, if the gale continued. The labour was too great to hold out without water; yet the people worked without a murmur, and, indeed, with cheerfulneſs.

At this time the weather was more moderate, and preparations were made to get up a jury-foremaſt; but as the evening came on, the gale again increaſed. We had ſeen nothing this day, but the ſhip which had loſt her mainmaſt, and ſhe appeared to be as much in want of aſſiſtance as ourſelves, having fired guns of diſtreſs; and before night I was told her foremaſt was gone.

The Centaur laboured ſo much, that I had ſcarce a hope ſhe could ſwim till morning. However,

ever, by great exertion of the chain-pumps and bailing, we held our own, but our ſufferings, for want of water, were very great, and many of the people could not be reſtrained from drinking ſalt-water.

At day-light, the 19th, there was no veſſel in ſight; and flaſhes from guns having been ſeen in the night, we feared the ſhip we had ſeen the preceding day had foundered. Towards ten o'clock, forenoon, the weather grew more moderate, the water diminiſhed in the hold, and the people were encouraged to redouble their efforts to get the water low enough to break a caſk of freſh water out of the ground tier; and ſome of the moſt reſolute of the ſeamen were employed in the attempt. At noon we ſucceeded with one caſk, which was a ſeaſonable relief. All the officers, paſſengers, and boys, who were not of the profeſſion of ſeamen, had been employed thrumming a ſail, which was paſſed under the ſhip's bottom, and I thought it had ſome effect. The ſhears were raiſed for the foremaſt; the weather looked promiſing, and the ſea fell; and at night we were able to relieve, at the pumps and bailing, every two hours.

By the morning, the 20th, the fore-hold was cleared of the water, and we had the comfortable promiſe of a fine day. It proved ſo, and I was determined to make uſe of it with every poſſible exertion. I divided the ſhip's company, with the officers attending them, into parties to raiſe the jury-foremaſt; to heave overboard the lower-deck guns; to clear the wrecks of the fore and after-holds; to prepare the machine for ſteering the ſhip, and to work the pumps. By night, the after-hold was as clear as when the ſhip was launched;

launched; for, to our aſtoniſhment, there was not a ſhovel full of coals remaining, twenty chaldron having been pumped out ſince the commencement of the gale. The ſtandards of the cockpit, an immenſe quantity of ſtaves and wood, and part of the lining of the ſhip were thrown overboard, that if the water ſhould again appear in the hold, we might have no impediment in bailing. All the guns were overboard, the foremaſt ſecured, and the machine for ſteering was in great forwardneſs; ſo that I was in hopes, the moderate weather continuing, that I ſhould be able to ſteer the ſhip, by noon the following day, and, at leaſt, ſave the people on ſome of the Weſtern Iſlands. Had we had any other ſhip in company with us, I ſhould have thought it my duty to have quitted the Centaur this day.

This night the people got ſome reſt by relieving the watches; but in the morning of the 21ſt, we had the mortification to find, that the weather again threatened, and by noon it blew a ſtorm. The ſhip laboured greatly, and the water appeared in the fore and after-hold, and was increaſing. The carpenter alſo informed me, that the leathers were nearly conſumed; and, likewiſe, that the chains of the pumps, by conſtant exertion, and the friction of the coals, were nearly rendered uſeleſs.

As we had now no other reſource but bailing, I gave orders that ſcuttles ſhould be cut through the decks, to introduce more buckets into the hold; and all the ſail-makers were employed night and day in making canvaſs buckets; and the orlop deck having fallen in on the larboard-ſide, I ordered the ſheet-cable to be rouſed overboard. The wind at this time was at weſt, and being

being on the larboard tack, many ſchemes had been practiſed to wear the ſhip, that we might drive into a leſs boiſterous latitude, as well as approach the Weſtern Iſlands; but none ſucceeded: and having a weak carpenter's crew, they were hardly ſufficient to attend the pumps; ſo that we could not make any progreſs with the ſteering machine. Another ſail had been thrummed and got over, but without effect; indeed, there was no proſpect but in a change of weather. The after-cockpit had fallen in, the fore-cockpit the ſame, with all the ſtore-rooms down; the ſtern-poſt was ſo looſe, that as the ſhip rolled, the water ruſhed in on either ſide in great ſtreams, which we could not ſtop.

Night came on with the ſame dreary proſpect as on the preceding, and was paſſed in continual effort and labour. Morning came, the 23d, without our ſeeing any thing, or any change of weather, and the day was ſpent with the ſame ſtruggles to keep the ſhip above water, pumping and bailing at the hatchways and ſcuttles. Towards night another of the chain-pumps was rendered quite uſeleſs, by one of the rollers being diſplaced at the bottom, and this was without remedy, as there was too much water in the well to get to it. We alſo had but ſix leathers remaining, ſo that the fate of the ſhip was not far off. Still the labour went on without any apparent deſpair, every officer taking his ſhare of it, and the people were always cheerful and obedient.

During the night, the water increaſed; but about ſeven in the morning, the 23d, I was told that an unuſual quantity appeared all at once in the fore-hold, which, upon my going forward to be convinced, I found but too true. The ſtow-

age of the hold ground-tier was all in motion, ſo that in a ſhort time there was not a whole caſk to be ſeen. We were now convinced the ſhip had ſprung a freſh leak. Another ſail had been thrumming all night, and I was giving directions to place it over the bows, when I perceived the ſhip ſettling by the head, the lower deck bow-ports being even with the water.

At this period the carpenter acquainted me the well was ſtove in, deſtroyed by the wreck of the hold, and the chain-pumps diſplaced, and totally uſeleſs. There was nothing left but to redouble our efforts in bailing; but it became difficult to fill the buckets, from the quantity of ſtaves, planks, anchor-ſtocks, and yard-arm pieces which were now waſhed from the wings, and floating from ſide to ſide with the motion of the ſhip. The people, who, to this period, had laboured, as determined to conquer their difficulties without a murmur, or a complaint, ſeeing their efforts uſeleſs, many of them burſt into tears, and wept like children.

Every time that I viſited the hatchway, I obſerved the water increaſed, and at noon it waſhed even with the orlop deck. The carpenter aſſured me the ſhip could not ſwim long, and propoſed making rafts to float the ſhip's company, whom it was not in my power to encourage any longer with a proſpect of ſafety. Some appeared perfectly reſigned, went to their hammocks, and deſired their meſſmates to laſh them in; others were laſhing themſelves to grateings and ſmall rafts; but the moſt predominant idea was, that of putting on the beſt and cleaneſt clothes.

The weather, about noon, had been ſomething moderate, and as rafts had been mentioned by the

the carpenter, I thought it right to make the attempt, though I knew our booms could not float half the ſhip's company in fine weather, but we were in a ſituation to catch at a ſtraw; I, therefore, called the ſhip's company together, told them my intention, recommending to them to remain regular and obedient to their officers. Preparations were immediately made to this purpoſe; the booms were cleared; the boats, of which we had three, viz. cutter, pinnace, and five-oared yawl, were got over the ſide; a bag of bread was ordered to be put in each, and any liquors that could be got at, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the rafts. I had intended myſelf to go into the five-oared yawl, and the coxſwain was deſired to get any thing from my ſteward that might be uſeful. Two men, who could be depended on, were placed in each of them, to prevent any man from forcing the boats, or getting into them, until an arrangement was made. While theſe preparations were making, the ſhip was gradually ſinking, the orlop decks having been blown up by the water in the hold, and the cables floated to the gun deck. The men had for ſome time quitted their employment of bailing, and the ſhip was left to her fate.

In the afternoon the weather again threatened, and in ſqualls blew ſtrong; the ſea ran high, and the yawl, ſtove along-ſide and ſunk. As the evening approached, the ſhip appeared little more than ſuſpended in water. There was no certainty that ſhe would ſwim from one minute to another; and the love of life, which I believe never ſhewed itſelf later in the approach to death, began now to level all diſtinctions. It was impoſſible, indeed, for any man to deceive himſelf with

a hope of being ſaved upon a raft in ſuch a ſea; beſides that, the ſhip in ſinking, it was probable, would carry every thing down with her in a vortex, to a certain diſtance.

It was near five o'clock, when coming from my cabin I obſerved a number of people looking very anxiouſly over the ſide; and looking myſelf, I ſaw that ſeveral men had forced the pinnace, and that more were attempting to get in. I had immediate thoughts of ſecuring this boat before ſhe might be ſunk by numbers. There appeared not more than a moment for conſideration; to remain and periſh with the ſhip's company, whom I could not be any longer of uſe to, or ſeize the opportunity which ſeemed the only way of eſcaping, and leave the people, whom I had been ſo well ſatisfied with on a variety of occaſions, that I thought I could give my life to preſerve them. This, indeed, was a painful conflict, and which, I believe, no man can deſcribe, nor any man have a juſt idea of, who has not been in a ſimilar ſituation.

The love of life prevailed—I called to Mr. Rainy, the maſter, the only officer upon deck, deſired him to follow me, and immediately deſcended into the boat, at the after-part of the chains, but not without great difficulty got the boat clear from the ſhip: twice the number that the boat would carry puſhing to get in, and many jumping into the water. Mr. Baylis, a young gentleman, fifteen years of age, leaped from the chains after the boat had got off, and was taken in. The boat falling aſtern, became expoſed to the ſea, and we endeavoured to pull her bow round, to keep her to the break of the ſea, and to paſs to windward of the ſhip; but in the attempt

attempt ſhe was nearly filled; the ſea ran too high, and the only probability of her living, was keeping her before the wind.

It was then that I became ſenſible how little, if any thing, better our condition was than that of thoſe who remained in the ſhip; at beſt, it appeared to be a prolongation of a miſerable exiſtence. We were altogether twelve in number, in a leaky boat, with one of the gunwales ſtove, in nearly the middle of the Weſtern Ocean, without compaſs, without quadrant, without ſail, without great coat or cloak, all very thinly cloathed, in a gale of wind, with a great ſea running! —It was now five o'clock in the evening, and in half an hour we loſt ſight of the ſhip. Before it was dark, a blanket was diſcovered in the boat. This was immediately bent to one of the ſtretchers, and under it, as a ſail, we ſcudded all night, in expectation of being ſwallowed up by every wave; it being with great difficulty that we could ſometimes clear the boat of the water before the return of the next great ſea; all of us half drowned, and ſitting, except thoſe who bailed at the bottom of the boat: and, without having really periſhed, I am ſure no people ever endured more. In the morning, the weather grew moderate, the wind having ſhifted to the ſouthward, as we diſcovered by the ſun. Having ſurvived the night, we began to recollect ourſelves, and think of our future preſervation.

When we quitted the ſhip, the wind was at north-weſt, and Fayall had bore eaſt ſouth-eaſt, two hundred and fifty, or two hundred and ſixty leagues. Had the wind continued for five or ſix days, there was a probability that, running before the ſea, we might have fallen in with ſome one of

the Weſtern Iſlands. The change of wind was death to theſe hopes; for ſhould it come to blow, we knew there would be no preſerving life but by running before the ſea, which would carry us again to the northward, where we muſt ſoon afterwards periſh.

Upon examining what we had to ſubſiſt on, I found a bag of bread, a ſmall ham, a ſingle piece of pork, two quart bottles of water, and a few of French cordials. The wind continued to the ſouthward for eight or nine days, and, providentially, never blew ſo ſtrong but that we could keep the ſide of the boat to the ſea, but we were always moſt miſerably wet and cold. We kept a ſort of a reckoning, but the ſun and ſtars being ſometimes hid from us for the twenty-four hours, we had no certain ideas of our navigation. We judged, at this period, that we had made nearly an eaſt north-eaſt courſe, ſince the firſt night's run, and expected to ſee the Iſland of Corvo. In this, however, we were diſappointed; and now we feared that the ſoutherly wind had driven us far to the northward. Our condition began to be truly miſerable, both from hunger and cold, for on the fifth day we had diſcovered that our bread was nearly all ſpoiled by ſalt water, and it was neceſſary to go to an allowance. One biſcuit, divided into twelve morſels, was ſerved for breakfaſt, and the ſame for dinner; the neck of a bottle, broken off, with the cork in, ſupplied the place of a glaſs, and this filled with water was the allowance for twenty-four hours for each man. This was done without any ſort of partiality or diſtinction: but we muſt have periſhed ere this, had we not caught ſix quarts of rain water; and this we could not have been bleſſed

bleſſed with, had we not found in the boat a pair of ſheets, which, by accident, had been put there. Theſe were ſpread when it rained, and when thoroughly wet, wrung into the kidd with which we bailed the boat. With this ſhort allowance, which was rather tantalizing than ſuſtaining, we began to grow very feeble, and our clothes being continually wet, our bodies were, in many places, chafed into ſores.

On the thirteenth day it fell calm, and ſoon after a breeze of wind ſprang up from the north north-weſt, and blew to a gale, ſo that we ran before the ſea at the rate of five or ſix miles an hour under our blanket, till we judged we were to the ſouthward of Fayall, and to the weſtward ſixty leagues; but blowing ſtrong, we could not attempt to ſteer for it. This was the fifteenth day we had been in the boat, and we had only one day's bread, and one bottle of water remaining of a ſecond ſupply of rain. Our ſufferings were now as great as human ſtrength could bear; but we were convinced that good ſpirits were a better ſupport than great bodily ſtrength; for, on this day, Thomas Matthews, quarter-maſter, the ſtouteſt man in the boat, periſhed from hunger and cold: on the day before, he had complained of want of ſtrength in his throat, as he expreſſed it, to ſwallow his morſel; and in the night drank ſalt water, grew delirious, and died without a groan. As it became next to a certainty that we ſhould all periſh in the ſame manner in a day or two, it was ſomewhat comfortable to reflect, that dying of hunger was not ſo dreadful as our imaginations had repreſented. Others had complained of the ſymptoms in their throats;

ſome

ſome had drunk their own urine; and all, but myſelf, had drunk ſalt water.

As yet deſpair and gloom had been ſucceſsfully prohibited, and as the evenings cloſed in, the men had been encouraged by turns to ſing a ſong, or relate a ſtory, inſtead of a ſupper; but this evening I found it impoſſible to raiſe either. As the night came on, it fell calm, and about midnight a breeze of wind ſprang up, as we gueſſed ſom the weſtward, but there not being a ſtar to be ſeen, we were afraid of running out of our way, and waited impatiently for the riſing ſun to be our compaſs.

As ſoon as the dawn appeared, we found the wind to be exactly as we had wiſhed, and immediately ſpread our ſail, running before the ſea at the rate of four miles an hour. Our laſt breakfaſt had been ſerved with the bread and water remaining, when John Gregory, quarter-maſter, declared, with much confidence, that he ſaw the land in the ſouth-eaſt. We had been deceived by fog-banks ſo often, which had the appearance of land, that I did not truſt myſelf to believe it, and cautioned the people, who were extravagantly elated, that they might not feel the effects of diſappointment; till, at length, one of them broke out into a moſt immoderate ſwearing fit of joy, which I could not reſtrain, and declared he had never ſeen land in his life, if what he now ſaw was not it.

We immediately ſhaped our courſe for it, though, on my part, with very little faith. The wind freſhened; the boat went through the water at the rate of five or ſix miles an hour; and in two hours time the land was plainly ſeen by every man in the boat, but at a very great diſ-

tance;

tance; ſo that we did not reach it before ten at night. It muſt have been, at leaſt, twenty leagues from us when firſt diſcovered; and I cannot help remarking, with much thankfulneſs, on the providential favour ſhewn to us in this inſtance.

In every part of the horizon, except where the land was diſcovered, there was ſo thick a haze, that we could not have ſeen any thing for more than three or four leagues. Fayall, by our reckoning, bore eaſt by north, which courſe we were ſteering; and, in a few hours, had not the ſky opened for our preſervation, we ſhould have increaſed our diſtance from the land, got to the eaſtward, and, of courſe, miſſed all the iſlands. As we approached the land, our belief had ſtrengthened that it was Fayall. The Iſland of Pico, which might have revealed it to us, had the weather been perfectly clear, was, at this time, capped with clouds; and it was ſome time before we were quite ſatisfied, having traverſed, for two hours, a great part of the iſland, where the ſteep and rocky ſhore refuſed us a landing. This circumſtance was borne with much impatience, for we had flattered ourſelves that we ſhould meet with freſh water at the firſt part of the land we might approach; and being diſappointed, the thirſt of ſome had increaſed anxiety almoſt to a degree of madneſs; ſo that we were near making the attempt to land in ſome places where the boat muſt have been daſhed to pieces by the ſurf. At length we diſcovered a fiſhing canoe, which conducted us into the Road of Fayall about midnight; but the regulation of the port did not permit us to land till examined by the health-officers. However, I did not think much of keeping this night in the boat, our pilot having brought

brought us ſome refreſhments of bread, wine, and water. In the morning we were viſited by Mr. Graham, the Engliſh conſul, whoſe humane attention made very ample amends for the formality of the Portugueſe. Indeed, I can never ſufficiently expreſs the ſenſe I have of his kindneſs and humanity, both to myſelf and people; for I believe it was the whole of his employment, for ſeveral days, contriving the beſt means of reſtoring us to health and ſtrength. It is true, I believe, there never were more pitiable objects. Some of the ſtouteſt men belonging to the Centaur were obliged to be ſupported through the ſtreets of Fayall. Mr. Rainy, the maſter, and myſelf, were, I think, in better health than the reſt; but I could not walk without being ſupported; and for ſeveral days, with the beſt and moſt comfortable proviſions of diet and lodging, we grew rather worſe than better.

The following are the names of the officers and men who were ſaved in the Pinnace.

Captain Inglefield,
Mr. Thomas Rainy, Maſter,
Mr. Robert Bayles, Midſhipman,
Mr. James Clarke, Surgeon's Mate,
Timothy Sullivan, Captain's Coxſwain,
John Gregory, Quarter-Maſter,
Charles M'Carty,
Charles Flinn,
——— Gallohar,
Theodore Hutchins,
Thomas Stevenſon,
} Seamen.

Thomas Matthews, Quarter-Maſter, died in the boat the day before they ſaw land.

From a conſideration of the ſtrenuous and perſevering exertions which Captain Inglefield made before he left the ſhip, it is almoſt unneceſſary to add, that he was honourably acquitted for her loſs. This was the leaſt conſolation he had a right to expect from the juſtice and impartiality of his countrymen: but his fortitude and diſtreſſes deſerved more; and the heart of ſenſibility will not refuſe its homage to his deſerts.

NARRATIVE

NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

GROSVENOR INDIAMAN,

WHICH WAS WRECKED ON THE

COAST OF CAFFRARIA,

On the 4th of Auguſt, 1782.

COMPILED FROM THE EXAMINATION OF ONE OF THE CREW; TO WHICH ARE ADDED AN ABSTRACT OF

VAN REENEN'S JOURNAL,

And other Particulars relative to the unfortunate Survivors of the Wreck.

IN the melancholy catalogue of human woes, few things appear more eminently diſaſtrous than the general fate of the Groſvenor's crew. Shipwreck is always, in its mildeſt form, a calamity which fills the mind with horror; but what is inſtant death, compared to the ſituation of thoſe who had hunger, thirſt, and nakedneſs to contend with? who only eſcaped the fury of the waves, to enter into conflicts with the ſavages of the foreſt, or the greater ſavages of the human race; who were cut off from all civilized ſociety, and felt the prolongation of life, to be only the lengthened pains of death. Humanity recoils at the thought: to ſuch diſtreſſes no deſcription can do juſtice; all the pathos of language is weak.

The Groſvenor ſailed from Trincomalé, June 13th, 1782, on her homeward bound voyage, and met with no memorable occurrence till the 4th of Auguſt, the fatal day on which ſhe went on ſhore.

For ſome preceding days it had blown very hard, the ſky was overcaſt, ſo that they had not been able to get a correct obſervation; and it is likewiſe probable that, from their vicinity to the ſhore, which they little expected, they had been carried out of their courſe by currents.

Theſe circumſtances combining, may account for that error in their reckoning, which occaſioned the loſs of the ſhip. It appears that Captain Coxon had declared only a few hours before the diſaſter took place, that he computed they were one hundred leagues from the neareſt land, and this opinion lulled them into a falſe ſecurity.

John Hynes, one of the ſurvivors, being aloft with ſome others in the night watch, ſaw breakers ahead, and aſked his companions if they did not think that land was near. To this opinion they aſſented, and immediately ran to inform the third mate, who was the officer of the watch. This infatuated young man laughed at their apprehenſions, on which one of them ran into the cabin to inform the captain of ſuch an alarming circumſtance, who immediately ordered the ſhip to wear; but before this could be accompliſhed her keel ſtruck with great force, and in an inſtant every perſon on board haſtened on deck, with horror and apprehenſion painted in their faces.

The captain endeavoured to diſpel their fears of death, and begged them to be compoſed. The pumps were tried, but no water found in the hold, as the ſtern lay high on the rocks. In a few minutes

nutes the wind blew off the ſhore, which gave additional ſtrength to their apprehenſions, leſt they ſhould be driven out to ſea, and thus loſe the only chance of life.

The powder-room by this time was full of water; the maſts were then ordered to be cut away, without any effect, and as the ſhip lay within about three hundred yards of the ſhore, her deſtruction was now found to be inevitable.

Diſtraction and deſpair took place at this diſmal proſpect, and no words can deſcribe the ſcene that preſented itſelf. Thoſe who were moſt compoſed ſet about framing a raft, by which means the women, children, and ſick might be conveyed to land. Meanwhile three men attempted to ſwim to the ſhore, with the deep ſea line; one periſhed in the attempt; the other two reached land. By their aſſiſtance, a hawſer was at laſt conveyed to the ſhore, and faſtened round the rocks.

Numbers of the natives were aſſembled to behold the uncommon ſight, and theſe aſſiſted the two men on ſhore. The raft being by this time completed, was launched overboard, and four men got upon it to aſſiſt the ladies who were paſſengers; but they had ſcarcely taken their ſtation, before the hawſer, that ſurrounded the raft, ſnapped in two, by which accident it was upſet and three of the men drowned.

In this dilemma every one began to think of the beſt means of ſaving himſelf. The yawl and jolly-boat had already been daſhed to pieces by the violence of the ſurf; and the only means of preſervation was the hawſer, by which ſeveral of the men got ſafe to ſhore, while fifteen were drowned in the difficult attempt.

The ſhip ſoon ſeparated, juſt before the main-maſt. The wind at the ſame time providentially ſhifted, and blew off the ſea, a circumſtance that contributed much to the preſervation of thoſe on board, who all got on the poop as being neareſt to the ſhore. The wind and ſurges impelling this part forward, it ſoon floated in ſhoal water; and by this fortunate incident moſt of them got ſafe on ſhore.

Before this arduous buſineſs was well effected, night began to ſet in, and the natives having retired, ſeveral fires were lighted, and they ſupped on what proviſions they picked up on the ſhore. Two tents were formed of the ſails, and in them the ladies were left to repoſe, while the men wandered about collecting ſuch articles as they deemed ſerviceable.

On the morning of the 5th the natives returned, and without ceremony carried off whatever ſuited their fancy. This conduct excited a thouſand uneaſy ſenſations; but as they ſtill refrained from plundering the crew, their apprehenſions were ſomewhat allayed.

Next day was employed in collecting together every article that might be uſeful in their journey to the Cape, to which they imprudently reſolved to take their route; a reſolution which involved them in complicated miſery, and which can be juſtified on no wiſe principle. From the wreck they might eaſily have built a veſſel capable of containing them all; and by coaſting along, they might have reached the neareſt of the Dutch ſettlements, with half the danger or riſk to which they were now expoſing themſelves. But diſtreſs ſometimes deprives men of all preſence of mind; and having juſt eſcaped the dangers of the ſea,

ſea, they ſeem to have conſidered land as the moſt deſirable alternative, without reflecting on the almoſt inſuperable obſtacles that lay in their way.

On examining their ſtores, they found two caſks of flour and a tub of pork had been waſhed on the beach, and ſome arrack, which was ſtaved, leſt the natives ſhould get at it, and by intoxication increaſe their natural ferocity.

Captain Coxon now called the ſurvivors together, and having divided the proviſions among them, aſked if they conſented to his continuing the command, to which they unanimouſly agreed. He then proceeded to inform them, that he was in hopes of being able to reach ſome Dutch ſettlement in fifteen or ſixteen days, and in this calculation he probably was not much miſtaken, had not rivers intervened, which retarded their progreſs *.

Every thing being arranged, they ſet out on their journey, leaving only an old Eaſt-India ſoldier, who being lame, preferred truſting himſelf to the natives, till a more favourable opportunity ſhould preſent itſelf of his getting away.

As they moved forward, they were followed by ſome of the natives, while others ſtayed at the wreck. Thoſe who accompanied them, plundered them from time to time of what they liked, and ſometimes threw ſtones at them.

After advancing a few miles, they were met by a party of thirty of the natives, whoſe hair was done up in a conical form, and their faces painted red. Among them was a man who ſpoke Dutch,

* From ſubſequent obſervations, it is conjectured that the Groſvenor muſt have been wrecked between the 27th and 28th degree of ſouth latitude, and the Dutch colonies extend beyond the 31ſt degree.

and it afterwards appeared that his name was Trout, and that he was a runaway ſlave from the Cape, on account of ſome crimes. When this perſon came up to the Engliſh, he enquired who they were, and whither they were going; and finding their country, and that they had been caſt away, he informed them that their intended journey to the Cape would be attended with unſpeakable difficulties from the natives, the wild beaſts, and the nature of the country through which they were to paſs.

Though this did not contribute to raiſe their ſpirits, they tried to engage him as a guide; but no arguments could prevail on him to accept this office; nor would the natives, he ſaid, ſuffer him, however ſtrong his inclination might be.

Thus diſappointed in the ſervice of a man, who, had he been faithful, might have been of the moſt eſſential uſe, they purſued their journey for four or five days, during which the natives conſtantly ſurrounded them in the day, taking from them whatever they pleaſed, but invariably retired in the night.

As they proceeded, they ſaw many villages, which they carefully avoided, that they might be leſs expoſed to the inſults of the natives. At laſt they came to a deep gully, where three of the Caffres met them, armed with lances, which they held ſeveral times to the captain's throat. This irritating him beyond all patience, inſtead of ſoothing them by preſents or addreſs, he wrenched a ſpear out of one of their hands, and broke it in two. Of this the natives ſeemed to take no notice, and went away; but next day, on coming to a large village they found theſe three men with three or four hundred of their countrymen,

men, all armed with lances and targets, who ſtopped the Engliſh, and began to pilfer and inſult them, and at laſt fell upon them and beat them.

Fear ſuggeſting that it was the intention of the natives to kill them, they formed the reſolution of defending themſelves to the laſt extremity, and having placed the women, the children, and invalids at ſome diſtance, the remainder, to the number of eighty or ninety, engaged their opponents in a kind of running fight for upwards of two hours, when our countrymen gaining a riſing ground, where they could not be ſurrounded, a kind of parley took place.

During this unfortunate encounter, the probable cauſe of their future deſtruction, many were wounded on both ſides, but none killed. A pacification taking place, the Engliſh cut the buttons from their coats and preſented them to the natives, on which they went away, and returned no more.

The following night they were terrified with the noiſe of the wild beaſts, and kept watch for fear of them and the natives both. How dreadful a ſituation, eſpecially for thoſe who had been lately uſed to all the delicacies of the eaſt!

When morning arrived, they were again joined by Trout, who had been on board the wreck, and had loaded himſelf with various articles of iron and copper, which he was now carrying to his kraal. He cautioned them againſt making any reſiſtance in future; for as they were not furniſhed with any weapons of defence, oppoſition would only irritate and increaſe obſtructions. With this advice he left them.

Having made ſome progreſs during the day, they agreed to paſs the night near a deep gulley,

and were more diſturbed than ever with the howlings of the wild beaſts, which came ſo near as to occaſion a general alarm, though a large fire was kept up to intimidate them.

Next day, as they were advancing, a party of natives came down upon them, and plundered them, among other things, of their tinder-box, flint, and ſteel, which proved an irreparable loſs. Every man was now obliged to travel, by turns, with a fire-brand in his hand, while the natives followed them till it was almoſt dark.

At length they came to a ſmall river, where they determined to ſtop during the night. Before the natives retired, they ſhewed more inſolence than ever, robbing the gentlemen of their watches, and the ladies of their jewels, which they had ſecreted in their hair. Oppoſition was vain; the attempt only brought freſh inſults or blows.

Next day they croſſed the river. At this diſaſtrous ſpot, their proviſions being nearly expended, and the delay occaſioned by travelling with the women and children very great, the ſailors began to murmur, and raſhly reſolved that every man ſhould ſhift for himſelf.

Accordingly, the captain, Mr. Logie the firſt mate, the third mate, Colonel James and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Hoſea, the purſer, five of the children, the ſurgeon, and ſome others agreed to keep company together, and travel as before; and many of the ſailors were alſo prevailed on to attend them, by the liberal promiſes of the paſſengers in this party.

On the other hand, Mr. Shaw the ſecond mate, Mr. Trotter the fourth, Mr. Harris the fifth, Captain Talbot, Meſſrs. Williams and Taylor, M. d'Eſ-

M. d'Eſpinette and ſeveral other gentlemen, with a conſiderable number of ſeamen, in all forty-three perſons, among whom was Hynes, from whoſe oral communication many particulars were afterwards obtained, reſolved to haſten their journey. A young gentleman of the name of Law, about ſeven or eight years of age, crying after one of the paſſengers, they had the humanity to take him with them, and to carry him by turns when tired.

This ſeparation was as fatal as it was cruel and impolitic; however, the ſecond mate's party having been ſtopped by a river, they once more joined with apparent ſatisfaction, and paſſed the ſtream together, continuing in company a whole day and part of another.

They now arrived at a large village, where they found Trout, who introduced his wife and child to them, and begged a piece of pork. He informed them that this was his reſidence, and again repeated, that the natives would not ſuffer him to depart, even ſhould it be his voluntary choice to return to his own country. However, he communicated various articles of information relative to their journey, for which they made due acknowledgments; but it is to be lamented that he could not be induced to carry his ſervices farther, or rather that his crimes and his character rendered him dangerous to be truſted, and fearful of truſting himſelf among Chriſtians.

During their converſation with Trout, the natives ſurrounded them in numbers, and when the Engliſh proceeded on their journey, theſe people did not leave them till duſk. The following night both companies were united; but that diſtreſs which ought to have been the bond of unity, was unfortunately

unfortunately perverted into an occaſion for diſaffection and complaint.

Their proviſions running very ſhort, a party went down to the ſea-ſide to gather ſhell-fiſh from the rocks, when a conſiderable quantity of oyſters, muſcles, and limpets were found. The beſt of theſe were divided among the women and children; but the tide happening to ſet in, before they had completed a ſufficient ſtock, ſome of this miſerable troop went with a very ſcanty allowance.

After this repaſt, which rather excited than gratified their appetites, about noon they reached a ſmall village, where an old man approached them armed with a lance, which he levelled, making at the ſame time a noiſe ſomewhat reſembling the report of a muſket. From this circumſtance, if it is properly ſtated, it is probable that he was aware of the powers of firearms, and apprehended they would kill his cattle; for he inſtantly drove his herd into the kraal. In ſeveral of the preceding volumes the figure and conſtruction of a kraal has been mentioned; we ſhall therefore only repeat, that the cattle are always ſecured on the appearance of danger, and during the night, in the area formed by the tents of the natives, which are conſtantly ſet up in a circular direction.

The old man ſeeing his cattle were not moleſted, took no farther notice of the Engliſh, but ſome other inhabitants of the ſame village dogged their progreſs, and behaved very ill.

The laſt, the final ſeparation now took place; they parted to meet no more. On coming to this reſolution, they ſeem at length to have been influenced by motives which had at leaſt the fallacious appearance of reaſon. They obſerved that, by

by purſuing different routes, and travelling in ſmall parties, they ſhould be leſs the object of jealouſy to the natives, and could the more eaſily procure ſubſiſtence. To counterbalance theſe advantages, however, they loſt that unity of action, that ſyſtematic direction, which a prudent ſuperior can communicate to thoſe under his care; and by rejecting eſtabliſhed authority, they ſoon ſplit into parties, guided only by caprice, and ſwayed by temporary views. After all, they did not part without evincing thoſe emotions, ſo honourable to human nature: their misfortunes had in ſome meaſure levelled diſtinctions, and the ſervices of the loweſt were regarded as tokens of friendſhip, not expreſſions of duty.

From this period, the fate of the captain and his aſſociates is almoſt wholly unknown. But imagination cannot form a ſcene of deeper diſtreſs, than what the delicate and tender ſex, and innocent children muſt have experienced. It harrows up the very ſoul, to think what pangs they muſt have endured, ſtruggling with calamity of every kind, and expoſed to the rude aſſaults of a barbarous race of men, whom they could neither avoid nor conciliate. From the hiſtory, however, of the party, ſome of whom ſurvived their diſtreſſes, it is probable that the hand of death ſoon releaſed them from their accumulated ills. This is the only idea on which the heart of ſenſibility can dwell with pleaſure; and this hope is confirmed by ſubſequent enquiries, which we ſhall ſtate in the ſequel; though the public mind was long harraſſed with the belief, that a few had been doomed to worſe than death among the natives.

The purpoſed ſeparation having taken place, the party which had attached itſelf to the ſecond

mate,

mate, travelled till it was quite dark, when arriving at a convenient ſpot, they kindled a fire, and took up their repoſe for the night.

Next day it was conjectured they proceeded thirty miles, and though they ſaw many of the natives, none offered them the leaſt moleſtation. Towards the cloſe of day, they reached an extenſive wood, and being fearful of entering it till morning, they ſpent a reſtleſs night on its verge, terribly alarmed by the wild beaſts, whoſe howlings were dreadful indeed.

They continued their route the following day till noon, without any other food than wild ſorrel and berries, which the birds had pecked at, a pretty certain indication that they were not poiſonous. None of the natives made their appearance; and in the afternoon the wanderers reached a point of rocks, where they found ſome ſhell-fiſh, and having refreſhed themſelves, they advanced till they fell in with a large river, on the banks of which they repoſed.

Next morning, they had the mortification to find that this ſtream was not fordable at that place; and as ſeveral of them could not ſwim, they reſolved to trace its windings, and in their way fell in with many villages, but the inhabitants ſeemed too much alarmed to yield them any aſſiſtance.

Purſuing the courſe of the river a conſiderable way, and not finding it to narrow, they determined to conſtruct catamarands or floating ſtages, on which they might paſs it. This being ſoon effected with ſuch materials as they found on the banks, ſuch as could not ſwim were placed on the float, which was impelled by the ſwimmers, and though

though the river was ſaid to be nearly two miles over, they all croſſed it in ſafety.

It was three days ſince they had left the ſea-coaſt, and during that period, they had ſcarcely taſted any thing but water and wild ſorrel. They had the ſame fatigues to undergo in reaching the beach on the oppoſite ſide; but when they arrived there, they were fortunate enough to obtain plenty of ſhell-fiſh, which once more refreſhed their exhauſted frames.

After purſuing the trendings of the coaſt, for three or four days, in which time the natives ſuffered them to paſs without oppoſition, they entered on a woody and deſert country, as the rocks near the ſhore rendered that way impaſſable.

Penetrating a pathleſs wood, where perhaps no human being had ever trode, uncertain which way to proceed, incommoded by the heat, and exhauſted with the fatigues of their march, they were almoſt ready to ſink when they reached the ſummit of a hill. Here they reſted, and had the ſatisfaction to ſee a ſpacious plain open before them, through which a fine ſtream meandered. As the wild beaſts, however, were accuſtomed in their nocturnal prowlings, to reſort hither for water, the ſituation of the travellers was both perilous and ſubject to perpetual alarms.

In the morning, one of them aſcended a lofty tree, to obſerve the trendings of the coaſt, and having made their obſervations, they reſumed their journey, and entered another wood juſt as night ſet in. Having paſſed this, through tracks which the wild beaſts alone had formed, they again reached the ſea coaſt as night commenced, and endeavoured to make fires, which after the fatigues they had undergone in the day, was a

toilſome buſineſs. The oyſters which they collected were thrown into the fire, to make them open; for there was not a knife remaining among them. On this ſpot they repoſed, but found not a drop of water.

The melancholy circumſtances theſe men were under, were unfavourable for obſervation. Nevertheleſs it is remarked, that the firſt nation they paſſed through was of a dark copper-coloured complexion, and had long woolly hair, which they tied up in the form of a cone; their noſes were prominent, and the general features not bad. In perſon they were robuſt and well-proportioned, and uſed no other covering but a ſlight girdle round their loins, except on hunting expeditions, or when it was bad weather. On ſuch occaſions they wore the ſkin of ſome wild beaſt. The women are well formed, and poſſeſs ſome regularity of features. Round their waiſt they wear a kind of net, which reaches half way down their thighs; but the meſhes are ſo wide, that this can ſcarcely be called a covering.

Their houſes are conſtructed of poles, ranged circularly, and brought together at the top, which is then thatched with reeds and long graſs. The ſides are wattled without, and plaiſtered within with cow dung. In the centre is a hole about three feet deep, in which the fire is lighted, while the family take their ſtations round it. In building and domeſtic arrangements, they obſerve nearly the ſame forms throughout all that part of Africa.

Next day the wanderers, in the courſe of their journey, had the good fortune to diſcover a dead whale, which gave them no little ſatisfaction in their famiſhing condition. The want of a knife

to

to cut it up, put it out of their power to profit to the full by this accidental ſupply; and ſome of them, even in the extremity of hunger, would have nauſeated ſuch food raw; however, by making a fire on part of the carcaſe, and digging the roaſted part out with oyſter ſhells, they all found means to a make a hearty meal.

A fine champaign country now preſented itſelf, the ſight of which tempted them to believe that their fatigues were near a termination, and that they had reached the moſt remote of the Dutch ſettlements. Accordingly, ſome were for taking their route that way, while others perſevered in their original plan of keeping in the vicinity of the ſhore. Thus new diſſentions aroſe, and the want of unanimity again involved them in freſh diſtreſſes.

After many diſputes, another diviſion of the party took place. Mr. Shaw the fourth mate, Meſſrs. Williams and Taylor, Captain Talbot and ſome other gentlemen, with ſeamen to the number of twenty-two incluſive, among whom was Hynes the reporter, reſolved to proceed inland; while the carpenter, the ſhip's ſteward, M. D'Eſpinette, and M. Olivier, with about twenty-four ſeamen, proceeded along the ſhore.

The party which took the interior, proceeded for three days through a very pleaſant country, where they ſaw a number of deſerted kraals. During this time, they had nothing to ſubſiſt on but a few oyſters which they carried with them, and ſome berries which they picked up by the way. The effects of hunger ſoon compelled them to return again to the coaſt, where they found the uſual ſupplies of ſhell-fiſh. Before this, Captain Talbot had complained of great laſſitude, and re-

peatedly ſat down to reſt himſelf. The company indulged him for ſome time by doing the ſame; but ſeeing he was quite exhauſted, they went on, leaving him and his faithful ſervant, Blair, ſitting ſide by ſide, and neither of them were heard of any more.

Having repoſed near the ſhore, next day about noon they came to a ſmall river where they found two of the carpenter's party, who, not being able to ſwim, had been left behind. The joy of theſe poor creatures, at ſeeing their comrades, baffled deſcription. They had lived on ſhell-fiſh, which, while they were gathering, their fire went out, and involved them in the laſt diſtreſs.

With difficulty they were got over the river, and travelling on for four days more, came to another river of ſuch breadth, that none would venture to paſs it. There was no alternative now, but to march along its banks in hopes of finding a practicable paſſage; and in their way, they came to a village, where the natives ſhewed them the inſide of a watch, which ſome of the carpenter's party had given for a little milk. Mr. Shaw obſerving that a traffic would not be unacceptable, offered them the inſide of his watch for a calf; but though they aſſented to the terms, no ſooner had they obtained the prize than they withheld the calf, and drove the Engliſh from their village.

After ſeveral days journeying, and paſſing through various villages without moleſtation, the river ſeemed practicable, and a catamarand being conſtructed as before, they all paſſed over, ſave two, who were afraid to venture. So much more terrible to men is the dread of inſtant death than lingering miſery!

Having

Having gained the oppoſite bank, they took an oblique direction towards the ſhore, which they reached about noon on the third day. On the morrow, at the ebbing of the tide, they procured ſome ſhell-fiſh; and having refreſhed themſelves, they ſet out to encounter new perils.

In the courſe of that day's march, they fell in with a party of the natives, belonging to a new nation, who maltreated and beat them; and to avoid their perſecution, they hid themſelves in the woods, from which they again iſſued out, when the enemy was retired.

They had not proceeded far, before they perceived the prints of human feet in the ſand, which convinced them that ſome of their late companions had preceded them. With the hopes of rejoining them, they traced the footſteps for a while, but ſoon loſt them among rocks and graſs.

After ſome time they came to a another river of ſome magnitude, which they paſſed on a catamarand as before, and reſted on the oppoſite bank. During the two following days, nothing remarkable happened. At the expiration of that period, they overtook the carpenter's party, and on comparing ſufferings, they found that thoſe of the party which had got ahead, had been ſtill more ſevere than theirs. The carpenter himſelf had been poiſoned by eating ſome kind of fruit, M. Eſpinette and M. Olivier, worn out with fatigue, had been left to their fate. The unfortunate little traveller, Law, was ſtill with them, and had hitherto borne fatigue in an aſtoniſhing manner.

Thus once more united, they proceeded together, till they came to a ſandy bank, where they diſcovered a couple of planks with a ſpike nail in

each. This muſt have convinced them that ſome European ſhips had been near the coaſt, or that they were in the vicinity of ſettlements; but the nails themſelves were prizes of the firſt conſequence. They flattened them between two ſtones, and bent them into ſomething like knives; and happy were the poſſeſſors of ſuch a valuable acquiſition.

In a ſhort time they came to another river, on the banks of which they found freſh water, which determined them to reſt there for the night. On examining the ſea-ſhore they found another dead whale, which would have diffuſed a general joy, had not a large party of the natives been ſeen obſerving their motions, who immediately came down upon them armed. Theſe people, however, no ſooner ſaw the miſerable figure which the travellers made, than they lent their lances to ſuch as were employed on the whale; by the aſſiſtance of which and their two knives, they cut it into junks, and carried off a conſiderable quantity till they could find fire and water to dreſs it.

On coming to a river, the following day, another of the party dropped, and they were under the hard neceſſity of leaving him. Being now in poſſeſſion of plenty of meat, they travelled four days without intermiſſion. Having procured a ſtick, they now ſet about making a kind of almanack, by cutting a notch for every day; but in croſſing a river, this regiſter of time was loſt, and the care they had taken to compute their melancholy days was of no avail.

They ſoon reached a new river, where they halted for the night. The frequent impediments of rivers much retarded their paſſage; and it is a fact well known, that a conſiderable number of

ſtreams

ſtreams interſect the coaſt between that part of Caffraria, where they were wrecked, and the Cape. Few of theſe, however, are of great magnitude at any conſiderable diſtance from the ſea; but as the wanderers derived all their ſubſiſtence from the watery element, they were obliged to ſubmit to the inconvenience of paſſing them in general where the tide flowed. This will account for difficulties which a more inland courſe, had it been practicable, would not have ſubjected them to.

As the weather was very unfavourable next morning, ſome of the company were afraid to croſs the river, on which Hynes and about ten more, impatient to proceed, ſwam acroſs, leaving the reſt behind them. Having gained the oppoſite ſhore, they purſued their journey till they came to a place where ſhell-fiſh, wood, and water were abundant. Here they halted two days in expectation of their friends coming up; but as it ſtill blew freſh, they thought it in vain to wait any longer for their more timorous companions, and accordingly went on.

They had not journeyed many hours before they had the good fortune to diſcover a dead ſeal on the beach. One of the knives being in the poſſeſſion of this party, they ſet about cutting up their prey, and having performed this, they dreſſed ſome of the fleſh on the ſpot, and carried the reſt with them.

Next morning, the party left behind, overtook them. This was now under the conduct of the ſhip's ſteward, and in the interval of the recent ſeparation, it appeared that they had ſuffered extremely from the natives, from hunger and fatigue; and that five of them were no more.

Thus

Thus theſe unfortunate men were rapidly loſing ſome of the body; yet the reflection on their forlorn condition, did not rouſe them to the ſenſe of the good effects of unanimity, which alone, had it been either a permanent principle, or enforced by an authority to which they ought to have ſubmitted, might have ſaved them many diſtreſſes, and would have tended to the preſervation of numbers. Concord is always ſtrength; the contrary, even in the happieſt circumſtances, is weakneſs and ruin.

Having ſhared the remainder of the ſeal among them and taken ſome repoſe, they again proceeded in one body, and after ſome time came to a lofty mountain, which they muſt either croſs, or go round the bluff point of a rock, on which the ſurf beat with great violence. They choſe the latter alternative; but had reaſon to repent of their temerity, as they had a miraculous eſcape with their lives, and loſt not only their remaining proviſions, but their firebrands were extinguiſhed in the waves.

Diſpirited by this eſſential loſs, which was their chief protection from the wild beaſts, they felt the miſery of their ſituation with aggravated force; and an additional gloom clouded their future proſpects. Marching along in this diſconſolate mood, they perceived ſome female natives, who immediately fled. When the travellers came up to the ſpot where theſe women had been firſt deſcried, they had the ſatisfaction to find that the fire, on which they had been dreſſing ſome fiſh, was not extinguiſhed. With joy they lighted their brands, and purſued their courſe.

Next day, they arrived at a village where the natives offered to barter a young bullock with them.

them. This was a tempation not to be reſiſted. The inſide of a watch, ſome buttons, and other trifles were glady offered and accepted in exchange, and the beaſt was delivered up and killed by one of the Caffre's lances.

The natives were pleaſed to receive back the entrails, and our people having divided the carcaſe among them in the moſt impartial manner, in which their young friend was not forgot, they took up their lodging here for the night, and next morning paſſed another river on a catamarand.

This was the only ſuſtenance they had hitherto received from the natives by barter or favour, except that the women would ſometimes give the poor little youth, who accompanied them, ſome milk. Among the moſt barbarous nations, the females, to the honour of their ſex, are always found comparatively humane, and never was there an object of greater commiſeration than Maſter Law. Hitherto he had got on tolerably well, by the benevolent attentions of his companions. He walked when able, and when tired, was carried in turn without a murmur. None ever obtained any food without allowing him a ſhare. When the reſt were collecting ſhell-fiſh, he was left to watch the fire, and on their return he participated in the ſpoils. On ſuch diſintereſted humanity, we dwell with pleaſure, and heaven will eye it with regard. Happy would it make us to reflect, that ſo much care had been ultimately ſucceſsful; but when the ſoul of innocence winged its flight to the ſkies, let us hope that a Being, who delights in benevolence, took a milder account of the ſins of thoſe who relieved the wants of this unfortunate

unfortunate youth, and that his protectors enjoy his company where friendſhip is eternel.

They now entered on a ſandy deſert, which occupied ten days in paſſing. In this deſolate track, they had many rivers to paſs, and had they not obtained a previous ſupply of food, they muſt all have periſhed. Water, however, was generally found by digging in the ſand, and as they were ſafe from the apprehenſions of the natives, this ſeems to have been the moſt pleaſant part of their journey.

Having croſſed the deſert, they entered on the territories of a new nation, who ſometimes maltreated them, and at others, permitted them to paſs without moleſtation. Being now on the borders of the ocean, they fell in with a party of the inhabitants, who adviſed them to go inland; and taking their advice, they ſoon came to a village where they found only women and children. The women brought out a little milk, which they gave to the boy. This nutritious fluid was kept in ſmall baſkets, curiouſly formed of ruſhes, with great compactneſs. Here they had an opportunity of examining ſeveral huts, and obſerved the curious mode in which the natives churned their butter. They ſuſpend a leathern bag in the middle of the tent, and puſh it backwards and forwards till the butter arrives at a proper ſtate of conſiſtence. When it is prepared, they mix it with ſoot, and anoint themſelves with the compoſition, which proves a defence againſt the intenſe heats of the climate, and renders their limbs pliant and active.

While the travellers were reſting themſelves, the men belonging to the village returned from hunting

hunting, each bearing on the point of his ſpear a piece of deer's fleſh. They formed a ring round the ſtrangers, and ſeemed to gaze on them with admiration. After having ſatisfied their curioſity, they produced two bowls of milk, which they ſeemed willing to barter; but as our wretched countrymen had nothing to give in exchange, they denied them this humble boon without an equivalent, and ate it up themſelves.

Scarcely had they finiſhed their meal, when they all roſe up, and, in an inſtant, went off into the woods; leaving the Engliſh under ſome apprehenſions as to the cauſe of this ſudden motion. In a ſhort time, however, they returned with a deer, and though our people begged, in the moſt impreſſive terms, to partake of the ſpoils, the natives turned a deaf ear to their ſolicitations, and inſiſted, moreover, on their quitting the kraal. This they were obliged to comply with, and, advancing a few miles, laid themſelves down to reſt.

For ſeveral days they purſued their journey without any remarkable occurrence. They frequently fell in with the natives, but they would part with nothing without a return, which it was not in their power to make. However, they had the negative ſatisfaction of not being annoyed in their progreſs.

They now came to another river, where they ſaw three or four huts, containing only women and children. The fleſh of ſea-cows and other animals was hanging up to dry, of which the women gave the travellers a part. That night they ſlept at a ſmall diſtance from the huts.

Next morning, Hynes and nine others ſwam acroſs the river; while the reſt were too much alarmed

alarmed to make the attempt. Thoſe who had croſſed the river ſoon after had the good luck to obſerve a ſeal ſleeping, juſt above high water mark, and having cut off his retreat, they found means to kill him. This was a providential ſupply; and having divided it, they travelled four or five days, occaſionally falling in with the natives, who, on the whole, behaved with tolerable forbearance.

They now arrived at another river, which they were obliged to croſs; but difficulties of this kind were become familiar. Next day, they found a whale; and being thus well ſupplied with proviſions, they reſolved to halt for their companions; but, after waiting two days, they proceeded without them. They afterwards learned, that the remainder of their friends had taken a more inland route, and had got before them.

Having cut up as much of the whale as they could carry, and being tolerably refreſhed, they proceeded in a direct courſe, without the neceſſity of loitering in queſt of food.

Thus they travelled for more than a week, and in their way diſcovered ſome pieces of rags, which ſatisfied them, that their late aſſociates had got the ſtart of them. This induced them to haſten their march; but ſoon entering on a ſandy deſert, where there was little proſpect of obtaining wood or water, they began to feel dejected. To their great joy, however, at the entrance of a deep gully they ſaw the following words traced on the ſand, "Turn in here, and you will find plenty of wood and water." This ſeemed to cheer them like a revelation from heaven; and on entering the gully, they found the notification verified, and

and the remains of ſeveral fires, which aſſured them that their late companions had repoſed in the ſame place.

They proceeded for ſeveral days, proportionably exhauſted with fatigue as they advanced, but without any memorable occurrence. They now came to a bluff point of a rock, which projected ſo far into the ſea as to obſtruct their paſſage that way, on which they directed their courſe more inland. To add to their diſtreſs, their ſtores were now exhauſted, and while the dread of periſhing of hunger was uppermoſt in their minds, they arrived at a large pond of water, and luckily found a number of land crabs and ſnails in the vicinity, on which they made a hearty meal, and then took up their repoſe.

As ſoon as it dawned, they reſumed their journey; and, ſoon after, entering a wood, they obſerved many trees torn up by the roots. While they were loſt in amazement at this phenomenon, to their terror and aſtoniſhment, thirty or forty large elephants ſtarted up out of the long graſs with which the ground was covered. The travellers ſtood ſome moments in ſuſpenſe, whether they ſhould retreat or advance; but, at laſt, taking a circuitous courſe, they paſſed theſe enormous creatures without any injury. Probably, the elephants were not leſs terrified than our countrymen. The graſs in which they lay was not leſs than eight or nine feet high. This may appear ſtrange to thoſe who are unacquainted with the luxuriant vegetation of tropical ſituations, and the effects of a peculiarly rich ſoil; but other travellers of unqueſtionable veracity have made the ſame remarks on Africa.

Our countrymen having reached the ſea-ſhore, were miſerably diſappointed by the ſtate of the tide, which precluded them from their uſual ſupplies. To ſuch extremity were they reduced, that ſome of them having made a kind of ſhoes of the bullock's hide, which they had obtained in barter from the natives, as mentioned before, ſinged off the hair, and broiled and ate them. To render this diſguſting diſh more palatable, they added ſome wild celery, which grew on the ſpot, and of this they all partook.

At low water, they reſorted to the rocks to procure ſhell-fiſh, and, as they proceeded on their journey, they often perceived evident traces of that diviſion of their party which had got the ſtart of them. In two days time they fell in with a hunting party of the natives. Theſe men wore a kind of ſhoe on the right foot; and when they took a leap, they bounded from that foot with the utmoſt agility. They offered no moleſtation to our people as they paſſed; and, for a ſucceſſion of days, the natives every where behaved with the ſame forbearance.

After paſſing two rivers, and finding no freſh water near them, they entered on a ſteril country, where even the natives ſeemed to have nothing to ſubſiſt on, but what they derived from fiſhing and hunting. What then muſt have been the diſtreſs of our travellers! They had not a drop of water for ſome days; and a few berries, which they occaſionally picked up, were the only alleviation of their burning thirſt. However, they ſoon reached the nation of the Caffres, properly ſo called, and ſaw a beautiful and populous country.

During

During their march through this territory, they obſerved, one day, a great number of the natives exerciſing themſelves in throwing the haſſagay, or lance. Being arranged in two lines, on oppoſite ſides of a ſwelling lawn, one of the men rolled a wooden ball, with all his might, from the top of the deſcent, while his countrymen ſhewed their dexterity in lodging their lances in it, as it paſſed along.

The travellers were now ſtarving in the midſt of plenty. They ſaw plenty of cattle, but ſo tenacious were the natives of their property, that they would not part with the leaſt valuable gratuitouſly, and our people had nothing to give in barter. So jealous were the Caffres of the depredations of theſe poor vagrants, that they conſtantly ſecured their cattle as they approached, and even uſed violence to their perſons, to keep them at a diſtance. Thus we ſee, that, in all countries, poverty is conſidered rather as a crime than a misfortune; and he who has nothing to beſtow, is immediately ſuſpected of an intention to take away.

But the Caffres have been characteriſed by Vaillant as a humane and inoffenſive people. How are we then to reconcile this deſcription with the conduct they diſplayed to our countrymen? May not the idea that they were Dutchmen ſolve the difficulty? Between the Caffres and the Dutch coloniſts, an inveterate enmity ſubſiſted at that period. The Caffres had been treated with unparalleled cruelty and oppreſſion by the white people, with whom they were converſant; and all white people were, therefore, probably regarded as enemies. Among uncivilized nations, wherever any intercourſe has been

eſtabliſhed with Europeans, the characters of the latter, in general, have been too haſtily determined, from the conduct of a worthleſs few. Thus, as on other important occaſions, many ſuffer for the vices of individuals.

Our travellers, every where repelled, or regarded with apprehenſion, at length came to a river, and on the farther ſide of it were met by a party of the natives, one of whom had adorned his hair with a bit of a ſilver buckle, which was known to belong to the ſhip's cook. It ſeems, the cook had ſet a particular value on his buckles, and had covered them with bits of cloth to conceal them from the natives; but, at laſt, hunger had driven him to offer part of them in barter for food; but no ſooner had the natives obained their prize, than they flew from their engagement, as was the general practice, and drove the claimants away.

Hynes and his party were ſeverely handled by the body of the natives they had juſt fallen in with; and to avoid their perſecution, they travelled till late at night, when coming to a little wood, they took up their repoſe for a few hours; but recommenced their journey before light, that they might eſcape a repetition of the ill treatment of the natives.

Next day, about noon, they reached a ſpot where there was good water, and the probability of finding plenty of ſhell-fiſh. This determined them to halt and refreſh themſelves. While in this ſituation, they were overtaken by a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, and the rain poured down in ſuch torrents, that they were obliged to hold up their canvaſs frocks over the fire to ſave it from being extinguiſhed. Next day, at low water,

water, they found ſhell-fiſh as uſual; but ſoon after they reſumed their journey, and, on coming to a large village, the inhabitants ſet upon them with ſuch fury, that ſeveral were ſeverely wounded, and one of them died ſoon after. Hynes received a wound in his leg from a lance; and being knocked down, was left ſenſeleſs on the ſpot. His companions thinking him dead, marched on; however, in a few hours, to the unſpeakable joy of all, he rejoined his friends, after they had deſpaired of ever ſeeing him more.

From this time they loſt ſight of the habitations of the natives, and entered on a ſandy deſert, where it was with the utmoſt difficulty they could pick up any ſubſiſtence. At intervals, however, they experienced the uſual bounties of the ſea; and having collected as many ſhell-fiſh as poſſible, they opened them by the force of fire, and taking out the animal, left the ſhells, which infinitely diminiſhed the labour of carriage. This expedient they did not hit on at firſt. Well may neceſſity be ſaid to be the mother of invention!

Having paſſed the deſert, they ſoon after arrived at a large river, which they afterwards learned was named Boſchieſman's River. Here they overtook Thomas Lewis, one of the diviſion who had got before them. This poor man had been taken ill, and was abandoned to his fate. What muſt his extaſy have been, to find himſelf once more united to his aſſociates; but the preſent relief came too late! He informed them that he had travelled inland, and ſeen many huts, at one of which he obtained a little milk, and from another was beaten away. He added, that having reached the place where they now found him, he was ſo ſenſible of his reduced ſtate, that

he could not attempt to croſs the ſtream, and had come to the reſolution of returning to the neareſt kraal, indifferent as to his reception or life.

In vain did his companions ſtrive to get the better of his determination. They flattered him with the hopes of being yet able to reach the Cape; but their encouragement was ineffectual. Both his body and mind were broken down; he had drained the cup of affliction to the dregs; deſpair had laid her iron hand on him and ſealed him for her own. In ſpite of all their entreaties, he went back to the natives; and had once more the good fortune to find aſſiſtance, at a time when he could leaſt of all expect it, and in ſuch a ſhape as proved effectual to his preſervation. But we are anticipating events.

On exploring the ſea coaſt, our people, to their great joy, diſcovered another whale, and having cut the fleſh into junks, they loaded themſelves with as much as they could carry. They again loſt ſight of the natives and their huts; but where man retires, the wild beaſts uſurp dominion; and theſe kept them in perpetual alarm. No parts are more infeſted with them than where they were now travelling; and, indeed, it appears wonderful, that, with all their precautions, they ſhould be able to eſcape their open ravages. That ſtragglers muſt have fallen a prey to the ſavages of the foreſt, and the dying, or dead, found a grave in their bellies, are circumſtances that can little be doubted.

On the fourth day after paſſing this river, they overtook the ſhip's ſteward and Maſter Law, who ſtill had ſurvived ineffable toils. The cooper had been buried the preceding evening in the ſand; but when Hynes and the ſteward went to take a farewel-

farewel-view of the ſpot, they found that the body had been carried off by ſome carnivorous animal, which had evidently dragged it, to a conſiderable diſtance, through the ſand. The veſtiges of theſe ravenous beaſts, were ſo plain on the ſand, that they were filled with horror at the ſight.

Hynes's party preſented the ſteward and child with ſome of the fleſh of the whale, which refreſhed them conſiderably; and for eight or ten days more they proceeded in company.

At laſt they came to a point of rocks, and as the whale was, by this time, quite expended, they thought it proper to go round the edge, in queſt of their cuſtomary ſupplies. This took up ſo much time, that they were obliged to ſleep on the rocks, where the water was very brackiſh. In the morning the ſteward and child were both taken ill, and being unable to proceed, the party agreed to halt another day. The extreme coldneſs of the rock, on which they had ſlept the preceding night, had produced a ſenſible effect on them all, and probably led to that cataſtrophe, which, as infant innocence is concerned, muſt affect every heart the more. In the courſe of the following night, this poor child, who had run through ſo much diſtreſs already, and who might now be ſaid to be within the reach of relief, paid the debt of nature. He had been left, as they ſuppoſed, aſleep near the fire where they had repoſed; but when they had made their arrangements for breakfaſt, and wiſhed to call him to participate, it was found that his ſoul had taken its flight into another world.

Forgetting their own miſery, they felt for the loſs of this tender youth, as if he had been the ſon of each; but the ſufferings of the ſteward were

were inexpreſſible. This child had been the object of his fondeſt care during a long and perilous journey; and now to loſe him was diſtraction: it was with the utmoſt difficulty that his companions could tear him from the ſpot.

They had not proceeded far before one of the party aſked for a ſhell of water: this being given him, he ſolicited a ſecond, and immediately after he had drunk it up, he laid himſelf down and inſtantly expired. So much were they habituated to ſcenes of diſtreſs, that, by this time, death had ceaſed to be regarded as ſhocking—it was even conſidered as a conſummation, rather to be wiſhed than dreaded. They left this poor man where he dropped; and they had not advanced far, before another complained of extreme weakneſs; and ſat down on the ſand by the ſea-ſide to reſt himſelf. Him too they left, compelled by ſevere neceſſity, in order to ſearch for wood and water, promiſing, if ſucceſsful, they would return and aſſiſt him.

Having ſought, in vain, for a comfortable reſting place for the night, they were all obliged to repoſe on the ſands. One of them humanely recollecting the ſituation of their comrade, who was unable to proceed, went back to the ſpot where he had been left, in hopes of recovering him; but the unhappy man was not to be found; and, as he had nothing to ſhelter or protect him, it was concluded, that he had fallen a prey to the wild beaſts.

With the firſt approach of day they reſumed their journey Their ſituation was now more deplorable than ever. For many hours they had not been able to procure a drop of freſh water; the glands of their throats and mouths became much

much ſwollen; and, in the extremity of thirſt, they were induced to ſwallow their own urine.

This was the criſis of calamity. The miſery they now underwent is ſhocking to relate. For two days they had exiſted without food or water; and the ſteward, whoſe benevolence ought to immortalize his memory, now followed his little favourite into another world. In ſhort, to ſuch a ſtate of want and weakneſs were they now reduced, that death was ſtripped of all its terrors. In traverſing the ſea-coaſt, they found part of a fiſh, which afforded about a mouthful to each; but the want of water was much more ſeverely felt than that of food.

Next morning, two more of the party were reduced to the moſt languiſhing ſtate; one of whom, unable to proceed a ſtep farther, laid himſelf down; and his companions, deſtitute of all means of aſſiſting him, took an affectionate leave, and left him to expire.

Towards evening, on reaching a deep gully, where there was, at firſt, the proſpect of finding ſome water, they found another of the Groſvenor's crew, who had reached this ſpot, lying dead, with his right hand cut off at the wriſt. We are told, that his companions recollected it had been the common aſſeveration of the deceaſed, "May I loſe my right hand, if this is not true;" and hence they ſuperſtitiouſly imagined that Providence had interfered, by a miracle, to ſhew its indignation againſt his profaneneſs.

One of the crew, who had loſt his own clothes in croſſing a river, took this opportunity of ſupplying himſelf, by ſtripping the dead man; and then they all proceeded till night, when they laid themſelves

themſelves down to ſleep, without the leaſt ſuſtenance but what their own water afforded them.

Next day brought no alleviation of their miſeries. Neceſſity impelled them to proceed, though hope ſcarce darted a ray through the gloom of their proſpects.

The whole party was, at laſt, reduced to three perſons, Hynes, Evans, and Wormington; and thoſe could only hope to be a few days behind their companions. Their faculties rapidly declined; they could ſcarcely hear or ſee; and a kind of fatuity ſeized their minds.

Their miſery, from thirſt, became now ſo intolerable, that Wormington earneſtly importuned his two aſſociates to determine by lot who ſhould die, in order that the others might be preſerved by drinking his blood. Though Hynes was almoſt become childiſh, this idea ſhocked him; he ſhed tears, and declared, that as long as he was able to walk he could not think of caſting lots, but that, ſhould he be obliged to drop, they might uſe him as they pleaſed. On this, Wormington ſhaking hands with Hynes and Evans, left them to proceed without him.

Every hour now ſeemed to throw a deeper gloom over their fate: nature could ſupport no more. Hynes and Evans, however, made another effort to get on, without even hoping that relief was within the poſſibility of their reach. This day they ſaw ſomething before them which had the appearance of large birds; but judge their ſurpriſe, when, on approaching nearer, they found them to be men. Nearly blind and idiots, they did not, at firſt, recollect who their new-found companions were; but after ſome time they diſcovered

vered that they were four of the ſteward's party, from which they had been ſeparated. One of them, a boy, named Price, advanced to meet them, and gave them the pleaſing information, that his aſſociates had freſh water in their poſſeſſion. This inſpired Hynes and Evans with new life; and reciprocal enquiries took place as to the fate of their loſt companions. The three men, whom Hynes and his companion had overtaken, were named Berney, Leary, and De Laſſo. Theſe hearing that Wormington was left behind, ſet out in ſearch of him, charging Hynes and Evans not to drink too freely of water, as ſeveral had expired from the eagerneſs with which they ſwallowed this fluid after long abſtinence. But the torments of thirſt rendered them regardleſs of every other conſideration; they were forcibly removed from the water, and the ſource cloſed with ſand, to remove the temptation of exceſs.

Wormington was recovered by the humanity of thoſe who went to find him, and a painful detail of ſufferings took place, while they all reſted in a kind of alcove. It appeared that the captain's ſteward had been buried in the ſand of the laſt deſert they had paſſed, and that the ſurvivors were reduced to ſuch extremity, that after he had been interred, they ſent back two of their companions to cut off part of his fleſh; but while they proceeded in this horrid buſineſs, they had the good fortune to diſcover a young ſeal, newly driven on ſhore and freſh bleeding, which proved a moſt ſeaſonable relief. They farther ſtated, that they had obtained ſhell-fiſh in the ſand, when none were to be ſeen above, by obſerving the manner in which the birds ſcratched for them.

Without this diſcovery, they muſt infallibly have periſhed.

Hynes and Evans, recounting their adventures to the party they had joined, among other circumſtances mentioned, that when the ſhip's ſteward was left, he had decent apparel on. This tempted one of them to propoſe to Evans, who was pretty well recovered, to go back to the ſpot and ſtrip the body; but the ſteward was not to be found; and they concluded that the wild beaſts had anticipated their deſigns. Theſe beaſts of prey were ſo numerous, as to be ſeen in companies of twenty or more; and it was the common and effectual practice of the travellers, to ſhout as loud as poſſible, to drive thoſe formidable animals away.

Being now arrived at a favourable ſpot for water and ſhell-fiſh, they employed two days in collecting proviſions for their future march, and in refreſhing themſelves. Reſt and food had an aſtoniſhing effect in reſtoring, not only the powers of the body, but of the mind; and in a ſhort ſpace they thought themſelves qualified to encounter new fatigues.

With extreme difficulty and danger they paſſed a large river, ſuppoſed to be the Zon Dags, on a catamarand; and having reached the oppoſite ſhore, they looked back with terror and amazement on their fortunate eſcape from being driven out to ſea by the rapidity of the ſtream. Here they found the ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh which buries itſelf in the ſand, and increaſed their ſupplies with them.

The united party purſued their route over a deſert country, where neither hut nor native was

to

to be ſeen; and in ſix days reached the Schwart River, as they afterwards learned, on the banks of which they took up their abode for the night.

At laſt the country began to aſſume a fertile and cultivated aſpect, and ſome huts appeared at a diſtance from the ſhore. While they were contemplating with pleaſure this change of proſpects, the graſs, in their vicinity, took fire, and ſpread with great rapidity.

They were all alert in trying to extinguiſh it, leſt this involuntary miſchief ſhould provoke the reſentment of the natives, or the blaze call them to the ſpot.

Next morning they ſwam over the river in ſafety, and ſoon diſcovered a dead whale lying on the beach. Thus ſupplied with plenty of food, they purpoſed reſting here for a few days, could they have found freſh water; but that neceſſary article being wanting, they cut up as much of the whale as they could carry, and proceeded on their route. In a ſhort time, however, they came to a thicket where they met with water; and here they halted and repoſed.

Next morning four of the party went back to the whale for a larger ſupply; De Laſſo and the boy Price being left in charge of the fire. As Price was ſearching for fuel, he perceived two men with guns, and being intimidated at the ſight, retired haſtily to the fire, while the agreeable intruders purſued him. Theſe men belonged to a Dutch ſettlement in the neighbourhood, and were in ſearch of ſome ſtrayed cattle. One of them, named John Battores, ſuppoſed to be a Portugueſe, was able to converſe with the Italian, De Laſſo, ſo as to be underſtood; a circumſtance as fortunate as it was little to be expected.

Battores, having learned the outline of their melancholy ſtory, attended them to the whale, where their companions were employed in cutting away the fleſh. Affected at the ſight of theſe miſerable objects, he deſired them to throw away what they had been collecting, and promiſed them better fare when he reached the habitation to which he belonged.

In vain ſhall we attempt to deſcribe the ſenſations of the ſhipwrecked wanderers, on receiving this intelligence, and that they were now within four hundred miles of the Cape. The extravagant effects of their joy, according as they operated on different ſyſtems, are ſcarcely to be conceived: every faculty ſeemed in a ſtate of convulſive agitation. One man laughed, another cried, and a third danced with tranſport.

On reaching the houſe of Mynheer Chriſtopher Rooſtoff, to whom Battores was bailiff, they were treated with the kindeſt attention. The maſter, on being made acquainted with their diſtreſſes, ordered ſome bread and milk to be ſet before them; but, acting rather on principles of humanity than prudence, he furniſhed them ſuch a quantity, that their weak ſtomachs being overloaded, they had almoſt killed themſelves. After their meal, ſacks were ſpread on the ground for them to repoſe on.

It had been ſo long ſince they had known any thing of the calculation of time, that they were unacquainted even with the name of the month; but the kalendar of miſery was now complete; and they were given to underſtand, that the day of their deliverance was the 29th of November; ſo that one hundred and ſeventeen days had rolled away their melancholy hours ſince they were ſhip-

ſhipwrecked; a period of ſuffering almoſt unparalleled, and during which they had often been miraculouſly preſerved.

Next morning, Mynheer Rooſtoff killed a ſheep for the entertainment of his gueſts; and another Dutchman, of the name of Quin, who lived at the diſtance of a few miles, arrived with a cart and ſix horſes, to convey the party towards the Cape. The boy, Price, being lame, from the hardſhips he had undergone, was detained at Rooſtoff's houſe, who kindly undertook his cure, and promiſed to ſend him after the reſt, when he was recovered.

The remainder, getting into the cart, reached Quin's houſe, who hoſpitably entertained them for ſome days. They were afterwards forwarded from one ſettlement to another, in carts, till they arrived at Swellendam, about a hundred miles from the Cape. Wherever they paſſed, they experienced the humanity of the farmers, and had their wants relieved with no ſparing hand.

At Swellendam they were detained till orders ſhould be received from the governor at the Cape, in regard to their future deſtiny, Holland and Great Britain being at that time at war. At length two of the party were ordered to be forwarded to the Cape, in order to be examined; while the reſt were to remain at Swellendam. Accordingly Wormington and Leary proceeded to the Cape, where, having been ſtrictly interrogated, they were put on board a Dutch man of war, lying in the bay, with orders to be ſet to work. While in this ſituation, Wormington having diſcovered ſome fraudulent practices carrying on by the boatſwain, imprudently threatened to give information to his ſuperiors, on which Leary and

Wormington being desired to step into a boat, were instantly conveyed on board a Danish East Indiaman, just ready to sail; and, by this fortunate incident, first reached their native land.

But to return to the fate of the rest. Though the flames of war were raging between the two nations, the Dutch government at the Cape, on being informed of the particulars of the loss of the Grosvenor, set a brilliant example of humanity, and sent out a large party in quest of the unhappy wanderers.

This detachment consisted of one hundred Europeans and three hundred Hottentots, attended by a great number of waggons, each drawn by eight bullocks. The command was given to Captain Muller, who had orders to proceed, if possible, to the wreck, and load with such articles as might be saved.

De Lasso and Evans were engaged as guides; but Hynes, being still very weak, was left at Swellendam. This party was well provided with such articles as were most likely to ensure their favourable reception among the natives, and procure the liberty of the unfortunate persons whom they might pick up in their way. They proceeded with spirit and alacrity, till the Caffres, in consequence of the dissentions between them and the colonists, interrupted the expedition. In their progress, they found Thomas Lewis, who had been abandoned by his companions, as formerly mentioned, William Hatterly and another. Hatterly was servant to the second mate, and had kept company with that party till he alone survived. Thus the fate of one division was ascertained.

At

At other places on the road, they met with ſeven Laſcars, and two black women, one of whom was ſervant to Mrs. Logie, the other to Mrs. Hoſea. From theſe women they learned, that ſoon after the party to which Hynes attached himſelf, parted from the captain and the ladies, they alſo took ſeparate routes, the latter intending to join the Laſcars: but the fate of either, after this ſeparation, was unknown, and ever will be ſo. They indeed ſaw the captain's coat on one of the natives; but whether he died or was killed, can never be diſcovered.

After the enmity of the natives impeded the progreſs of the waggons, ſome of the party travelled fifteen days on horſeback, in proſecution of their plan; but the Caffres continuing to haraſs them, they were obliged to return, after being abſent about four months.

Captain Muller reached Swellendam with the three Engliſhmen, the ſeven Laſcars, and two black women, the boy Price, and the two guides, De Laſſo and Evans. The people of colour were detained at Swellendam; but the Engliſh were forwarded to the Cape, where, after being examined, they were permitted to take their paſſage to Europe on board a Daniſh ſhip, the captain of which promiſed to land them in England; but, except Price, who was ſet on ſhore at Weymouth, they were all carried to Copenhagen; from whence, at laſt, they found their way to England.

Such was the termination of the adventures of theſe unfortunate ſhipwrecks; but enquiries as to the fate of the captain and his party, did not reſt here. Though it is probable, that before the firſt Dutch expedition could have reached them,

had all paid the debt of nature in one way or another, and conſequently were removed from ſublunary pains, rumours had been ſpread, that ſeveral of the Engliſh were ſtill in captivity among the natives, and theſe obtained ſuch general currency and belief, that M. Vaillant, whoſe philanthropy equalled his genius and his reſolution, being then travelling in Caffraria, made another attempt to diſcover the reputed captives; but could learn nothing deciſive as to their ſituation or final fate.

The public mind, however, continued ſtill to be agitated, and the intereſt that all nations took in the fate of theſe unhappy perſons, particularly the women, ſome of whom, it was reported, had been ſeen, tempted another party of Dutch coloniſts, with the ſanction of government, to make another effort to explore the country, and to reach the wreck.

Theſe men ſet out on the 24th of Auguſt 1790, amply provided, from Kaffer Kuyl's River, towards Cape Natal, on the coaſt of which the Groſvenor was ſuppoſed to have been wrecked. Of this journey we have a journal kept by Van Reenen, one of the party, and publiſhed by Captain Riou. It would not be generally intereſting to our readers, to give the meagre details of diſtances travelled, and elephants killed; of dangers encountered, and rivers croſſed; we ſhall therefore confine ourſelves to ſuch incidents as demand univerſal attention, or are connected with the melancholy ſubject now under conſideration.

After proceeding an immenſe way, on the 3d of November, they arrived among the Hambonaas, a nation quite different from the Caffres. They have a yellow complexion, and their long coarſe

coarſe hair is frizzled up like a turban. Some of theſe people informed our adventurers, that ſubject to them, was a village of baſtard Chriſtians, who were deſcended from people ſhipwrecked on the coaſt, of whom three old women were ſtill alive*, and were married to an Hambonaa captain. This intelligence rouſed their curioſity, and they were fortunate enough to obtain an interview with the old women in queſtion, who ſaid they were ſiſters; but having been ſhipwrecked when children, they could not ſay to what nation they originally belonged. The Dutch adventurers offered to take them and their children back on their return, at which they ſeemed much pleaſed. They afterwards fell in with Trout, whoſe name has been recorded in the foregoing narrative, who at firſt engaged to conduct them to the ſpot where the Groſvenor was wrecked, and informed them, that nothing was now to be ſeen, except ſome cannon, iron, ballaſt, and lead. He alſo added, that all the unfortunate crew of that ſhip had periſhed, ſome by the hands of the natives, and the reſt of hunger.

Trout, who, it is to be feared, was guilty of much duplicity from the firſt, pretended that he was a free man, and had ſailed in an Engliſh ſhip from Malacca; but finding himſelf likely to be detected, and probably apprehenſive of being carried back to the Cape, he ſtudiouſly avoided

* It appears probable, that the reports which had been ſpread, in regard to ſome European women being among the natives, originated from this circumſtance; and as it was neither known nor ſuſpected, that any other white people were in this quarter, it was naturally concluded they muſt have belonged to the Groſvenor.

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the Dutch in the ſequel, and left them to find their way to the wreck in the beſt manner they were able.

As they were proceeding to the ſpot, one of the party, named Houltſhauſen, unfortunately fell into a pit of burnt ſtakes*, by which he was terribly wounded in the palm of one of his hands, which, in the event, brought on a locked jaw, and terminated in his death.

However, ſeveral of them proceeded on horſeback to the wreck, and found nothing more than what Trout had deſcribed remaining. It was plainly perceived that fires had been made in the vicinity, and on a riſing ground, between two woods, was a pit, where things had been buried and dug out again. This likewiſe tallied with the information of Trout, who told them that every article, collected from the wreck, had been diſperſed over the country, and that the greateſt part of the goods had been conveyed to Rio de la Goa, to be ſold. This place was repreſented to be about four days journey from the ſcene of the cataſtrophe.

The natives, in the neighbourhood, expreſſed great aſtoniſhment that the Dutch had been at ſuch infinite pains to come in ſearch of the unfortunate crew; and they all promiſed that, in caſe of any ſimilar diſaſter, they would protect ſuch people as might be thrown on the coaſt, if they could be aſſured of obtaining beads, copper, and iron for their trouble; which was liberally promiſed by the Dutch.

* Theſe pits are dug by the natives, and being covered over with branches of trees and graſs, ſerve as ſnares for the elephants, into which they ſometimes inadvertently fall, and are taken.

Theſe

Theſe intrepid adventurers now concluded that they were four hundred and forty-ſeven hours or leagues diſtant from the Cape; and two hundred and twenty-ſix beyond the limits of any Chriſtian habitation.

Finding that nothing farther was to be diſcovered relative to the wreck, or the fate of perſons who had reached the ſhore, the Dutch determined to return, particularly as Houltſhauſen's illneſs increaſed.

In their way back, they called at the baſtard Chriſtian village, and would have taken the three old women under their protection, who ſeemed deſirous of living among Chriſtians; but they wiſhed firſt to gather in their crops; adding, when that buſineſs was accompliſhed, their whole race, to the number of four hundred, would be happy to depart from their preſent ſettlement. They were promiſed every indulgence, in caſe they ſhould be diſpoſed to emigrate to the Cape. On ſeeing people of their own complexion and deſcription, they appeared to be exceedingly agitated.

In their homeward journey, they ſhot many elephants and ſea-cows; but on the 1ſt of December, they met with a terrible accident, while they were cutting up and ſalting the ſea-cows which they had ſhot the preceding day. "As we were thus engaged," to uſe the words of the journal, "a large elephant made up to the waggons: we inſtantly purſued and attacked him, when after having received ſeveral ſhot, by which he twice fell, he crept into a very thick underwood. Thinking we had fully done for him. Tjaart van der Valdt, Lodewyk Prins, and Ignatius Mulder advanced to the ſpot, when he ruſhed out furiouſly from the thicket, and catching hold of

Prins

Prins with his trunk, trode him to death, driving one of his tuſks through the body, then threw it up in the air to the diſtance of thirty feet.

" The others perceiving that there was no poſſibility of eſcaping on horſeback, diſmounted, and crept into the thicket to hide themſelves. The elephant, ſeeing nothing in view but one of the horſes, followed it for ſome time, and then turning about, came to the ſpot where the dead body was left. At this inſtant our whole party renewed the attack; and after he had received ſeveral more wounds, he again eſcaped into the thickeſt part of the wood.

" We now ſuppoſed we were ſafe, but while we were digging a grave for our unfortunate companion, the elephant ruſhed out again, and drove us all from the place. Tjaart van der Valdt got another ſhot at him, and a joint attack commencing, he began to ſtagger, and falling, the Hottentots diſpatched him as he lay on the ground.

" The fury of this animal is indeſcribable. Thoſe of our party, who knew any thing of elephant hunting, declared that it was the fleeteſt and moſt deſperate they had ever ſeen.

" The Hottentots told us, that the elephant never leaves a dead body when attacked, until he has ſwallowed the whole carcaſe piece-meal; and that they themſelves had ſeen a Hottentot killed nearly in a ſimilar manner with our friend, of whoſe body they could never find the leaſt remains."

The reſt of their journey afforded little worth notice. In January 1791, they reached their reſpective homes, after ſurmounting incredible difficulties in an expedition to which they were prompted ſolely by a principle of humanity, and

Kirk del. Taylor sc.

Lodewyk Prins trode to Death by an Elephant. p. 162.

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the deſire of relieving, if any remained alive, ſuch of our countrymen as might be among the natives. No intelligence of this kind, after the moſt diligent enquiries, came to their ears. They were indeed informed, that the ſhip's cook had been alive about two years before the period of this journey; but that he then caught the ſmall pox and died.

We cannot conclude this mournful narrative better, than with the ſenſible reflections of Captain Riou.

"Had the party," ſays he, "that ſet out in ſearch of theſe ſhipwrecked people in 1783, proſecuted their journey with the ſame degree of zeal and reſolution, that Van Reenen's party manifeſted, it is poſſible they might have diſcovered and relieved ſome who have ſince periſhed. Yet as they could not have arrived at the place of the wreck in leſs than ſix months after the diſaſter happened, there is no great probability for ſuppoſing, after ſuch a length of time had elapſed, that any great number of the unfortunate ſufferers could be remaining alive.

"But what we have moſt to regret is, that perhaps the failure of the endeavours of the unfortunate crew to ſave their lives, was owing to their own miſconduct. It is too often the caſe, that diſorder and confuſion are the conſequence of extreme diſtreſs, and that deſpair ſeizing on the unprincipled mind, hurries it on to a ſubverſion of all good order and diſcipline: ſo that when the joint efforts of the whole are moſt neceſſarily requiſite for the general good, it is then that each deſponding, thoughtleſs wretch acts from an impulſe of the moment, which ever way his agitated tumultuous feelings direct him; and from an erroneous

roneous idea of ſelf intereſt; or, wonderful as it may appear, from a deſire of gratifying a rebellious and turbulent ſpirit, at a time when it can be done with impunity, is always ready to overturn every plan that may be propoſed or proſecuted by his ſuperiors, and the conſiderate few that may be of his party.

" Such muſt have been, and ſuch we, indeed, are told, was the ſituation of the crew of the Groſvenor, ſubſequent to their ſhipwreck.

" Though it may be ſaid, it is a very eaſy matter to ſee errors when the conſequences have happened, it will not ſurely be too much to aſſert, that when this ſhip's crew was once ſafely on ſhore, with the advantage of what articles they could procure from the wreck, their ſituation, however deplorable, could not be conſidered as hopeleſs. For had a choſen body of ten or twenty marched a few days to the northward, they muſt have fallen in with Rio de la Goa, where it ſeldom happens that there is not a French or Portugueſe ſlave-trading ſhip. But allowing that Captain Coxon was much out in his reckoning, and that he ſuppoſed himſelf much nearer to the Cape than he really was, they might then have exiſted on the ſea-coaſt in that climate, ſheltered by huts, till ready to ſet out: and by preſerving order and diſcipline, and conducting themſelves properly in regard to the natives, they might have proceeded gradually, in ſafety, into the territories of the Dutch.

" Had the crew continued under the orders and diſcipline of their officers, either of thoſe objects might have been accompliſhed, by men whoſe minds were not totally given up to deſpair; or they might have ſubſiſted there on what provi-

ſion

ſions they could pick up from the wreck, together with what they could purchaſe from the natives, till a boat could be conſtructed, and ſent to ſolicit aſſiſtance from the Cape.

"Theſe reflections have been extended, by conſidering the circumſtances the ſhipwrecked people were placed in; from all which, it may be fairly concluded, that the greater part might have effected a return to their native land, had any idea of the advantages of diſcipline and ſubordination guided them.

"It is to be hoped, then, that the fatal conſequences attending diſorderly behaviour in theſe calamitous ſituations, will in time impreſs on the minds of ſeamen, this incontrovertible truth, that their only hope of ſafety muſt depend on their obedience."

NARRATIVE

OF THE LOSS OF THE

HALSEWELL INDIAMAN,

OFF SEACOMBE,

IN THE ISLE OF PURBECK,

ON THE

COAST OF DORSETSHIRE,

In 1786.

NO two naval diſaſters, of recent date, have been attended with more peculiar circumſtances of pity and regret, than the loſs of the Groſvenor and Halſewell Indiamen, which, in the order of events, follow in ſucceſſion. Though the fate of the Groſvenor's crew was eminently more calamitous, the Halſewell being wrecked on our own coaſt, in the very commencement of her voyage, and the circumſtances of courſe better known, ſpread a more general degree of commiſeration.

This ſhip was commanded by Captain Richard Pierce, an old and experienced officer who, to profeſſional merit, added the higher diſtinctions of moral excellence, in whatever view he was placed. She was bound for Coaſt and Bay, and

was in every reſpect a complete veſſel for the nature of her deſtination.

On the 16th of November 1785, ſhe fell down to Graveſend, where ſhe completed her lading; and having taken the paſſengers on board, among whom were ſeveral young ladies, and two of them daughters of the captain, ſhe ſailed through the Downs on the 1ſt of January 1786; and next morning, being abreaſt of Dunnoſe, a fallacious calm commenced.

Next day, in the afternoon, a breeze ſprang up from the ſouth, and thick weather ſetting in, towards evening they were obliged to come to an anchor. Early next morning, a ſtrong gale coming on, and the ſhip driving towards ſhore, they found themſelves under the neceſſity of cutting their cables, and running off to ſea. At noon they bore down Channel. About ten at night, it blew a violent gale of wind at ſouth, and they were obliged to carry a preſs of ſail to keep the ſhip off ſhore.

Soon after they ſhipped a large quantity of water on the gun-deck, and in ſounding the well, found the ſhip had ſprung a leak, and had already five feet water in her hold, on which all the pumps were ſet to work.

On Wedneſday the 4th, at two in the morning, they endeavoured to wear the ſhip without ſucceſs, on which it was judged expedient for her preſervation, to cut away the mizenmaſt, and after that the mainmaſt, on which occaſion five men were drowned.

The leak at this time was gaining faſt on the pumps, but by ten o'clock the water was got ſomewhat under, by conſtant exertion; and the wind conſiderably abated. The ſhip, however, laboured

laboured extremely, and began to be much diſabled. Soon after the weather clearing up, the Berry Head was diſtinguiſhable, about four or five leagues diſtance; and having erected jury-maſts, they bore up for Portſmouth.

Early in the morning of the 5th, the wind blew freſh from the ſouth, and the weather was very thick. At noon Portland bore north by eaſt, diſtant two or three leagues. In the evening a ſtrong gale ſet in, when the Portland lights were ſeen, bearing north-weſt, at the diſtance of four or five leagues, on which they wore ſhip and got her head to the weſtward; but finding they were loſing ground on that tack, they kept ſtretching on to the eaſtward, in hopes of weathering Peverel Point, and reaching Studland Bay. At eleven at night it became clear, when they ſaw St. Alban's Head leſs than two miles to the leeward of them, when they took in ſail immediately, and let go the ſmall bower anchor, and after that the ſheet anchor; but in a ſhort time, after each of thoſe expedients, the ſhip drove again.

In this alarming ſituation, the captain ſent for Mr. Henry Meriton, the ſecond mate, in whom it ſeems he placed great confidence, and aſked his opinion as to the probability of ſaving their lives; to which he replied, with all the compoſure that could be expected, under ſuch alarming circumſtances, that he feared there was little hope, as they were driving faſt on the ſhore, and might expect every moment to ſtrike. It was agreed that the boats at that time could be of no uſe; but in caſe an opportunity ſhould preſent itſelf of making them ſerviceable, it was propoſed that the officers ſhould be confidentially requeſted to reſerve the long-boat for the uſe of the ladies

and themſelves, which precaution was immediately taken.

The ſhip ſtill driving and approaching very faſt to the ſhore, about two in the morning of the 6th, the fatal day, Mr. Meriton had another conference with the captain, who expreſſed extreme anxiety for the preſervation of his beloved daughters, and earneſtly aſked the mate if he could deviſe any means of ſaving them. On his expreſſing his concern, that he feared it would be impoſſible, and that their only chance would be to wait till morning, the captain lifted up his hands in ſilent, agonizing ejaculation.

At this dreadful moment the ſhip ſtruck with ſuch violence, as to daſh the heads of thoſe who were ſtanding in the cuddy, againſt the deck above them, and the fatal blow was accompanied by a ſhriek of horror, which burſt at one inſtant from every quarter of the ſhip.

The ſeamen, many of whom had been remarkably inattentive and remiſs in their duty during great part of the ſtorm, and had actually ſkulked in their hammocks, and left the exertions of the pump, and the other labours attending their ſituation, to the officers of the ſhip and the ſoldiers, rouſed by the tremendous blow to a ſenſe of their danger, now poured upon the deck, to which no endeavours of their officers could keep them, whilſt their aſſiſtance might have been uſeful *; and in frantic exclamations demanded of heaven and their fellow ſufferers, that ſuccour, which their timely efforts might poſſibly have ſucceeded in

* It is generally ſuppoſed that the ſhip was loſt by the intemperance and miſconduct of the crew; and perhaps ſome of the officers were not without blame.

procuring.

procuring. But it was now too late; the ſhip continued beating on the rocks, and ſoon bulged, and fell with her broadſide towards the ſhore: when ſhe ſtruck, a number of the men climbed up the enſign ſtaff, under an apprehenſion of her going to pieces immediately.

Mr. Meriton, at this criſis of horror, offered to theſe unhappy beings the beſt advice in his power; he recommended their coming all to that ſide of the ſhip which lay loweſt on the rocks, and ſingly to take the opportunities which might then offer of eſcaping to the ſhore. And having thus attended to the ſafety of the deſponding crew, he returned to the round-houſe, where, by this time all the paſſengers, and moſt of the officers were aſſembled, the latter employed in offering conſolation to the unfortunate ladies, and with unparalleled magnanimity, ſuffering their compaſſion for the fair and amiable companions of their misfortunes, to get the better of the ſenſe of their own danger, and the dread of almoſt inevitable death. At this moment, what muſt be the feelings of a father—of ſuch a father as Captain Pierce!

In this humane work of offering comfort to the fair ſufferers, Mr. Meriton now joined, by aſſurances of his opinion, that the ſhip would hold together till morning, when they would all be ſafe; and Captain Pierce obſerving one of the young gentlemen loud in his expreſſions of terror, and hearing him frequently exclaim that the ſhip was going to pieces, with an appearance of compoſure, bid him hold his peace; obſerving to him, that though the ſhip ſhould go to pieces, he would not, but would be ſafe enough.

It will now be neceſſary to deſcribe the ſituation

tion of the place which proved fatal to ſo many lives, to convey a more correct idea of the melancholy, the deplorable ſcene.

The ſhip ſtruck on the rocks at or near Seacombe, on the Iſland of Purbeck, between Peverel Point and St. Alban's Head, at a part of the ſhore where the cliff is of vaſt height, and riſes almoſt perpendicularly from its baſe.

But at this particular ſpot, the cliff is excavated at the bottom, and preſents a cavern of ten or twelve yards in depth, and of breadth equal to the length of a large ſhip, the ſides of the cavern ſo nearly upright as to be extremely difficult of acceſs, the roof formed of the ſtupendous cliff, and the bottom of it ſtrewed with ſharp and uneven rocks, which ſeem to have been rent from above.

It was at the mouth of this cavern that the unfortunate wreck lay ſtretched, offering her broadſide to the horrid chaſm; but at the time the ſhip ſtruck, it was too dark too diſcover the extent of their danger, and the extreme horror of their ſituation.

In addition to the company already in the round-houſe, they had admitted three black women, and two ſoldiers wives, ſo that the numbers there were now increaſed to near fifty; Captain Pierce ſitting on a chair, cot, or ſome other moveable, with a daughter on each ſide of him, each of whom he alternately preſſed to his boſom; the reſt of the melancholy group were ſeated on the deck, which was ſtrewed with muſical inſtruments, and the wreck of furniture, trunks, boxes, and packages.

And here alſo Mr. Meriton, having previouſly cut ſeveral wax candles into pieces, and ſtuck them up in various parts of the round-houſe, and lighted

ſighted up all the glaſs lanterns he could find, took his ſeat, intending to wait the happy dawn, that might preſent to him the means of effecting his own eſcape, and afford him an opportunity of giving aſſiſtance to the partners of his danger. But obſerving that the unhappy females appeared parched and exhauſted, he fetched a baſket of oranges from ſome part of the round-houſe, and prevailed on ſome of them to refreſh themſelves, by ſucking a little of the juice. At this time they were in general tolerably compoſed, truſting to the deluſion of hope, which humanity had painted in brighter colours than reaſon would juſtify.

On Mr. Meriton's return to the company, he perceived a conſiderable alteration in the appearance of the ſhip, the ſides were viſibly giving way, the deck ſeemed to be be lifting, and he diſcovered other ſtrong ſymptoms that ſhe could not hold together much longer; he therefore attempted to go forward to look out, but immediately ſaw that the ſhip was ſeparated in the middle, and that the fore part had changed its poſition, and lay rather farther out towards the ſea.—In this awful criſis, when the next moment might be charged with his fate, he determined to ſeize the preſent, and to follow the example of the crew and the ſoldiers, who were now quitting the ſhip in numbers, and making their way to a ſhore, of which they knew not yet the horrors.

Among other meaſures adopted to favour theſe attempts, the enſign ſtaff had been unſhipped, and attempted to be laid from the ſhip's ſide to ſome of the rocks, but without ſucceſs, for it ſnapped to pieces before it reached them; however, by the light of a lantern, which a ſeaman, of the name of Burmaſter, handed through the

ſkylight

ſkylight of the round-houſe to the deck, Mr. Meriton diſcovered a ſpar, which appeared to be laid from the ſhip's ſide to the rocks, and on this ſpar he determined to attempt his eſcape.

He ſoon found, however, that the ſpar had no communication with the rock, he reached the end of it, and then ſlipped off, receiving a very violent bruiſe in his fall, and, before he could recover his legs, he was waſhed off by the ſurge, in which he ſupported himſelf by ſwimming, till the returning wave daſhed him againſt the back part of the cavern, where he laid hold of a ſmall projecting piece of the rock, but was ſo benumbed that he was on the point of quitting it, when a ſeaman, who had already gained a footing, extended his hand, and aſſiſted him till he could ſecure himſelf on a little ſhelf of the rock, from which he clambered ſtill higher, till he was out of the reach of the ſurf.

Mr. Rogers, the third mate, remained with the captain, and the unfortunate ladies, and their companions, near twenty minutes after Mr. Meriton had quitted the ſhip—and from him the following particulars were collected.

As Mr. Meriton's eſcape was unknown, when he was miſſed, they thought he was drowned, and expreſſed the moſt feeling concern for his loſs. At this time the ſea was breaking in at the fore part of the ſhip, and had reached as far as the main maſt, when Capt. Pierce gave Mr. Rogers a nod, and they took a lamp and went together into the ſtern gallery, and after viewing the rocks for ſome time, the Captain aſked Mr. Rogers, if he thought there was a poſſibility of ſaving the girls; to which he replied, he feared there was not; for they could only diſcover the black

black face of the perpendicular rock, and not the cavern which afforded ſhelter to thoſe who eſcaped; they then returned to the round-houſe, and Mr Rogers hung up the lamp, and Captain Pierce, with his great coat on, ſat down between his two daughters, and ſtruggled to ſuppreſs the parental tear, which then filled his eye.

The ſea continuing to break in very faſt, Mr. M'Manus, a midſhipman, and Mr. Shutz, a paſſenger, aſked Mr. Rogers what they could do to eſcape, who replied, "Follow me," and they then all went into the ſtern gallery, and from thence, by the weather upper quarter gallery, upon the poop. Whilſt they were there, a very heavy ſea fell on board, and the round-houſe giving way, and he heard the ladies ſhriek at intervals, as if the water had reached them, the noiſe of the ſea at other times drowning their voices.

Mr. Brimer, the fifth mate, had followed Mr. Rogers to the poop, where they had remained together about five minutes, when on the coming on of the laſt-mentioned ſea, they jointly ſeized a hen-coop; and the ſame wave which he apprehended proved fatal to ſome of thoſe who remained below, happily carried him and his companion to the rock, on which they were daſhed with ſuch violence, as to be miſerably bruiſed and hurt.

On this rock were twenty-ſeven men, but it was low water, and as they were convinced that, upon the flowing of the tide, they muſt all be waſhed off, many of them attempted to get to the back or ſides of the cavern, out of the reach of the returning ſea: in this attempt ſcarce more than ſix, beſides himſelf and Mr. Brimer, ſucceeded.

Of

Of the remainder, ſome ſhared the fate which they had apprehended, and the others periſhed in their efforts to get into the cavern.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Brimer both, however, reached the cavern, and ſcrambled up the rock, on narrow ſhelves of which they fixed themſelves. Mr. Rogers got ſo near to his friend Mr. Meriton as to exchange congratulations with him; but he was prevented from joining him by at leaſt twenty men, who were between them, neither of whom could move without immediate peril of his life. ——At the time Mr. Rogers reached this ſtation of poſſible ſafety, his ſtrength was ſo nearly exhauſted, that, had the ſtruggle continued a few minutes longer, he muſt have been inevitably loſt.

They now found that a very conſiderable number of the crew, ſeamen, ſoldiers, and ſome petty officers were in the ſame ſituation with themſelves, though many, who had reached the rocks below, had periſhed, in attempting to aſcend. What that ſituation was they were ſtill to learn; at preſent they had eſcaped immediate death, but they were yet to encounter cold, nakedneſs, wind, rain, and the perpetual beating of the ſpray of the ſea, for a difficult, precarious, and doubtful chance of eſcape.

They could yet diſcern ſome part of the ſhip, and ſolaced themſelves, in their dreary ſtations, with the hope of its remaining entire till day break; for, in the midſt of their own misfortunes, the ſufferings of the females in particular affected them with the moſt acute anguiſh, and every ſea that broke, brought with it terror for the fate of thoſe amiable and helpleſs beings.

But, alas! their apprehenſions were too ſoon realized. In a very few minutes after, Mr. Rogers

gers had gained the rock, an univerſal ſhriek, in which the voice of female diſtreſs was lamentably diſtinguiſhable, announced the dreadful cataſtrophe.—In a few moments all was huſhed, except the warring winds and beating waves; the wreck was buried in the remorſeleſs deep, and not an atom of her was ever after ſeen.

Thus periſhed the Halſewell, and with her worth, honour, ſkill, beauty, and bright accompliſhments, found a watery grave.

What ſenſations muſt this dreadful, this tremendous blow have excited in the yet trembling, and ſcarcely half-ſaved wretches, who were hanging about the ſides of the horrid cavern! They were themſelves ſtill in the moſt eminent danger, but their deareſt friends, the pleaſing companions of their voyage, were now no more. They felt for themſelves, but they wept for wives, parents, fathers, brothers, ſiſters,—perhaps lovers. All —all cut off from their deareſt, their moſt invaluable hopes.

Nor were they leſs agonized by the ſubſequent events of this ill-fated night; many of thoſe who had gained the precarious ſtations which we have deſcribed, worn out with fatigue, ſmarting with bruiſes, battered by the tempeſt, and benumbed with the cold, were obliged to quit their holdfaſts, and tumbling headlong, either on the rocks below, or in the ſurf, periſhed beneath the feet of their wretched aſſociates, and by their dying groans, and unavailing calls for help, awakened terrific apprehenſions in the ſurvivors, of their own approaching fate.

At length, after the bittereſt three hours which miſery ever lengthened into ages, the day broke on them; but, inſtead of bringing with it the re-

lief with which they had flattered themſelves, ſerved to diſcover all the horrors of their ſituation. They now found that even had the country been alarmed by the guns of diſtreſs they had fired, but which, from the violence of the ſtorm, were unheard, they could neither be obſerved by the people from above, as they were completely ingulphed in the cavern; nor did any part of the wreck remain to point out their probable place of refuge.

The only proſpect which offered, was to creep along the ſide of the cavern, to its outward extremity; and on a ledge, ſcarcely as broad as a man's hand, to turn the corner, and endeavour to clamber up the almoſt perpendicular precipice, whoſe ſummit was near two hundred feet from the baſe.

In this deſperate effort did ſome ſucceed, whilſt others, trembling with apprehenſion, and exhauſted by fatigue, loſt their precarious footing, and periſhed in the attempt.

The firſt men who gained the ſummit of the cliff, were the cook, and James Thompſon, a quarter-maſter. By their own intrepid exertions they made their way to the land; and the moment they reached it, haſtened to the neareſt houſe, and made known the ſituation of their fellow ſufferers.

The houſe at which they firſt arrived was Eaſtington, the habitation of Mr. Garland, ſteward or agent to the proprietors of the Purbeck Quarries, who immediately got together the workmen under his direction, and with the moſt zealous and animated humanity, exerted every effort for the preſervation of the ſurviving crew of this unfortunate ſhip. Ropes were procured with all poſſible

poſſible diſpatch, and every precaution taken, that aſſiſtance ſhould be ſpeedily and effectually given, to deliver them from their perilous ſituation.

Mr. Meriton made the attempt to gain the ſummit of the cliff, and almoſt reached the edge of the precipice; a ſoldier who preceded him, had his feet on a ſmall projecting rock or ſtone, and on the ſame ſtone Mr. Meriton had faſtened his hands to help his progreſs. At this critical moment the quarry-men arrived, and ſeeing the ſoldier ſo nearly within their reach, they dropped a rope to him, of which he immediately laid hold, and in a vigorous effort to avail himſelf of this advantage, he looſened the ſtone on which he ſtood, which giving way, Mr. Meriton muſt have been precipitated to the bottom, but that a rope was providently lowered to him at the inſtant, which he ſeized, as he was in the act of falling, and was ſafely drawn to the ſummit.

The fate of Mr. Brimer was peculiarly ſevere —this gentleman, who had only been married nine days before the ſhip ſailed, was a lieutenant in the royal navy, but was now on a voyage to viſit an uncle at Madras; he came on ſhore, as we have already obſerved, with Mr. Rogers, and like him got up the ſide of the cavern, where he remained till the morning, when he crawled out, and a rope being thrown to him, he was either ſo benumbed with the cold, as to faſten it about him improperly, or ſo agitated, as to neglect making it faſt at all. From which ever cauſe it aroſe, the effect was fatal to him; at the moment of his ſuppoſed preſevation, he fell from his ſtand, and was unfortunately daſhed to pieces, in

the preſence of thoſe who could only lament his deplorable fate.

As the day advanced, more aſſiſtance was obtained; and as quickly as the life-preſerving efforts of the ſurvivors would admit, they crawled to the extremities of the cavern, and preſented themſelves to their preſervers above, who ſtood prepared with the means to hoiſt them to the ſummit.

The method of affording this help was ſingular, and does honour to the humanity and intrepidity of the quarry-men. The diſtance from the top of the rock to the cavern was at leaſt one hundred feet, with a projection of the former of about eight feet, ten of theſe formed a declivity to the edge, and the remainder of it was perpendicular. On the very brink of the precipice ſtood two daring fellows, a rope being tied round them, and faſtened above to a ſtrong iron bar, fixed in the ground; behind them in like manner two more, and farther on two more. A ſtrong rope properly ſecured, paſſed between them, by which they might hold and ſupport themſelves from falling; they then let down another rope with a nooſe ready fixed below the cavern; and the wind blowing hard, it was in ſome inſtances forced under the projecting rock, ſufficiently for the ſufferers to reach it without crawling to the extremity. In either caſe, whoever laid hold of it, put the nooſe round his waiſt, and after eſcaping from one element, committed himſelf full ſwing to another, in which he dangled till he was drawn up with great care and attention.

But in this attempt many ſhared the fate of the unfortunate Mr. Brimer; and unable, through cold,

cold, weakneſs, or perturbation of mind, to avail themſelves of the ſuccour which was offered them, were at leaſt precipitated from the ſtupendous cliff; and were either daſhed to pieces on the rocks beneath, or falling into the ſurge, periſhed in the waves.

Among theſe unhappy ſufferers, the deſtiny of a drummer, belonging to the military on board the Halſewell, was attended with circumſtances of peculiar diſtreſs; being either waſhed off the rocks by the ſea, or falling into the ſurf from above, he was carried by the counter ſea, or returning waves, beyond the breakers, within which his utmoſt efforts could never again bring him; but he was drawn farther out in the deep, and as he ſwam remarkably well, continued to ſtruggle with the waves, in ſight of his pitying companions, till his ſtrength was exhauſted, and he ſunk, to riſe no more.

It was not till late in the day that the ſurvivors were all conveyed to a place of ſafety: one indeed, William Trenton, a ſoldier, remained on his perilous ſtand till the morning of the 7th of January, expoſed to the united horrors of the extremeſt perſonal danger, and the moſt acute diſquietude of mind; nor is it eaſy to conceive how his ſtrength and ſpirits could have ſupported him for ſuch a number of hours, under diſtreſſes ſo poignant and complicated.

Though the remains of the wreck were no longer diſcoverable among the rocks, yet the ſurface of the ſea was covered with the fragments as far almoſt as the eye could reach; and even ſo late as ten o'clock on the Friday morning, a ſheep, part of the live ſtock of the unfortunate officers, was obſerved buffeting the angry waves.

The ſurviving officers, ſeamen, and ſoldiers, being now aſſembled at the houſe of their benevolent friend, Mr. Garland, they were muſtered, and found to amount to ſeventy-four, out of rather more than two hundred and forty, which was about the number of the crew and paſſengers in the ſhip when ſhe ſailed through the Downs. Of the remainder, who unhappily loſt their lives, upwards of ſeventy are ſuppoſed to have reached the rocks, but to have been waſhed off, or to have periſhed in falling from the cliffs; and fifty or more to have ſunk with the captain and the ladies in the round-houſe, when the after part of the ſhip went to pieces.

All thoſe who reached the ſummit ſurvived, except two or three, who were ſuppoſed to have expired in drawing up, and a black, who died in a few hours after he was brought to the houſe; though many of them were ſo miſerably bruiſed that their lives were doubtful.

It is but juſtice, however, to ſay that the gentlemen in the neighbourhood did every thing in their power to alleviate their diſtreſſes; and indeed all ranks diſplayed the moſt amiable ſenſibility.

Liſt of the officers and principal people who were ſaved.

Henry Meriton	Second Mate
John Rogers	Third Mate
John Daniel	Sixth Mate
Duncan M'Dougal	Midſhipman
Duncan M'Manus	Ditto
James Welch	Gunner
Daniel Frazer	Boatſwain
John Harriſon	Sail-maker
Edward Hart	Gunner's Mate

Jacob

Jacob Murray	Gunner's Mate
Thomas Barnaby	Boatſwain's Mate
Benjamin Barclay	Quarter-maſter
James Thompſon	Ditto
Andrew Weſt	Ditto
Gilbert Ogilvie	Ditto
Joſeph Jackſon	Ditto
James Jackſon	Carpenter's Mate
William Fleet	Caulker's Mate
James Turner	Cooper
Robert Pierce	Cook

On Saturday morning, Mr. Meriton and Mr. Rogers, having been liberally aſſiſted by Mr. Garland with the means of making the journey, ſet off for London, to carry the melancholy tidings to the Directors of the India-houſe; and humanely took the precaution to acquaint the magiſtrates of the towns through which they paſſed, that a number of ſhipwrecked men would be ſoon on the road to the metropolis. Theſe officers arrived at the India-houſe on Sunday the 8th inſtant, at noon, where the ſad tale was no ſooner told, than the Directors, with their uſual munificence, ordered handſome gratifications to the quarry-men and others, who aſſiſted in ſaving the ſurvivors, and provided ſome immediate ſupport for thoſe who outlived this lamentable event. To Mr. Garland they alſo made ſuch acknowledgment of thanks as his benevolent conduct merited.

The benevolence and generoſity of the maſter of the Crown inn at Blanford, deſerves every praiſe. When the diſtreſſed ſeamen arrived in that town, he ſent for them all to his houſe, and having given them the refreſhment of a comfort-

able

able dinner, he presented each man with half a crown to help him on his journey. An example of liberality which we with pleasure record; and with this anecdote we wind up the melancholy tale.

M. DE

M. DE BRISSON'S

NARRATIVE

OF HIS SHIPWRECK

ON THE

COAST OF BARBARY,

AND

CAPTIVITY AMONG THE MOORS.

THE lively manner in which this ingenious Frenchman paints the horrors of his captivity, among a barbarous people, precludes, not only the neceſſity, but the propriety, of our attempting to heighten the deſcription by any additional remarks. We ſhall, therefore, introduce him at once to our readers, and doubt not but they will participate with us in feeling for his misfortunes, and in admiration of his fortitude.

Having made ſeveral voyages to Africa, I received an order, in June 1785, from the Marſhal de Caſtries, then miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for the marine department, to embark for the Iſland of St. Louis, at Senegal, in the St. Catharine, commanded by Monſieur Le Turc. On the 10th of July, we paſſed between the Canary Iſle and that of Palma; and ſoon after, the captain having

having rejected my advice as to the caution neceſſary to be obſerved in paſſing thoſe ſeas, the ſhip ſtruck againſt the ſhoals.

A dreadful noiſe now enſued. The maſts being looſened by the ſhock, quivered over our heads. The ſails, being violently agitated, were torn into a thouſand rags. The terror became general, and the cries of the ſailors, mixed with the dreadful roaring of the ſea, which ſeemed as if irritated at ſeeing its courſe ſtopped between the rocks and the veſſel, which it was about to ſwallow up, ſtill added to the horror of the ſcene. In this dangerous ſtate, the conſternation of the crew was ſo great, that no one thought of ſaving himſelf. "O my wife!" cried one. "O my dear children!" exclaimed a ſecond; while others lifted their hands to heaven, and implored the Divine protection. However, by means of axes, we cut away the maſts, hoping that we ſhould be able to ſave the ſhip. But our exertions were of no avail, the hold was already filled with water.

We ſhould have been inevitably loſt, had not Mr. Yan, one of the lieutenants, Mr. Suret, a paſſenger, three Engliſh ſailors, and a few others, encouraged by my example, aſſiſted me to hoiſt out the chaloupe, and to prevent it afterwards from being ſunk, or daſhed to pieces againſt the ſides of the ſhip. We were obliged to ſtruggle the whole night againſt the fury of the ſea, that, when the day appeared, we might be able to avoid the rocks, which ſurrounded us on all ſides, and to get, if poſſible, on ſhore.

Scarcely had we made two ſtrokes with our oars, when they were ſwept from the hands of the rowers, by the violence of the waves; the chaloupe was overſet, and we were, in an inſtant, ſeparated,

ſeparated, and all, except Mr. Devoiſe, brother to the conſul at Tripoli, caſt upon a bank of ſand. I, however, threw myſelf immediately into the water, and was fortunate enough to ſave him from deſtruction.

Our unfortunate companions, who had remained on board, now ſaw themſelves deprived of every aſſiſtance from us; but I ſoon revived their hopes, by plunging into the waves, accompanied by Mr. Yan, by whoſe zeal and activity my efforts were ſeconded. He prevailed upon the reſt to join us in endeavouring to get the chaloupe afloat again, which we accompliſhed with a great deal of difficulty; but we found ourſelves amply repaid for our labour, when we ſet the reſt of the crew on ſhore. We, however, eſcaped this firſt danger, only to become the victims of a ſecond, ſtill more terrible.

When the wretched crew had reached ſhore, I prevailed on them to climb the ſurrounding rocks, on the ſummit of which we diſcovered an immenſe plain, the view of which was terminated by the appearance of ſome little hills, covered with a kind of wild fern. On theſe hills, we ſaw ſome children collecting a flock of goats. As ſoon as they beheld ſtrangers, they ſet up ſuch cries as inſtantly alarmed, and brought together, the neighbouring inhabitants. After they had viewed the crew, they began to dance and caper, and, at the ſame time, uttered the moſt horrid cries and yells.

When we came up to theſe ſavages, ſome of my companions, and, among others, the firſt and ſecond lieutenants, ſeparated from us. They were immediately ſurrounded, and ſeized by the collar, and it was then that, by the reflection of the ſun's rays from the poliſhed blades of their poignards,

we diſcovered, for the firſt time, that they were armed. Not having perceived this before, I had advanced without any fear.

Our two unhappy companions having diſappeared, I was not able to make the men ſtop, even for a little time. Fear got ſo much poſſeſſion of their hearts, that they, all together, gave vent to cries of deſpair, and fled different ways. The Arabs, armed with cutlaſſes and large clubs, fell upon them with incredible ferocity, and I had the mortification of ſoon ſeeing ſome of them wounded, whilſt others, ſtripped and naked, lay ſtretched out and expiring on the ſand.

I was fortunate enough to obtain a promiſe of good-will from an Arab without arms, who afterwards proved to be a talbe, or prieſt, by giving him two beautiful watches, a gold ſtock-buckle, two pair of ſilver ſleeve-buckles, a ring ſet with diamonds, a ſilver goblet, and two hundred and twenty livres in ſpecie. The latter article afforded the Arab moſt pleaſure.

The news of our ſhipwreck being, by this time, ſpread abroad throughout the country, we ſaw the ſavages running, with the greateſt eagerneſs, from all quarters: their numbers naturally increaſed the jealouſy of the reſt, ſo that they ſoon came to blows, and many of them loſt their lives in the conteſt. The women, enraged that they could not pillage the ſhip, threw themſelves upon us, and tore from us the few articles of dreſs which we had left; but mine principally attracted their attention, as it ſeemed to be more worthy of notice.

My maſter, who was far from being of a warlike diſpoſition, perceiving that the number of the Arabs increaſed every moment, called aſide two

of his friends, whom he cunningly admitted as partners with him in the property of twelve of the crew, who had given themſelves up to him. After he had made his arrangements, he retired from the crowd, that he might ſhelter us from inſult; and the place which he made choice of for that purpoſe, was a wretched hut, covered with moſs, and ſituated at the diſtance of more than a league from the ſea, where we were lodged, or rather heaped one upon the other.

The firſt care of our patron was to pay us a viſit, and to ſearch us, to ſee that we had concealed none of our property. My companions, unluckily for them, had reſerved nothing, and on that account he was in a very ill humour, and treated them without any mercy. He took from them even their ſhirts and their handkerchiefs, giving them to underſtand, that if he did not do them that favour, others would. He attempted alſo to pay me the ſame compliment; but having obſerved to him, that I had already given him enough, I met with no farther moleſtation.

Not knowing, as yet, among what tribe we had fallen, I addreſſed myſelf to our maſter, with a view of being informed; and, partly by words, and partly by ſigns, I held the following converſation with him. "What is thy name, and that of thy tribe, and why didſt thou fly from theſe crowds, who advanced towards the ſhores of the ſea?"—"My name is Sidy Mahammet of Zouze; my tribe is that of Labdeſſeba, and I fled from the Ouadelims, becauſe we do not live in good terms with one another." I was much affected to learn that we had fallen into the hands of the moſt ferocious people who inhabit the deſerts of Africa.

While the talbe went to the ſhore to obtain more plunder, a company of Ouadelims diſcovered and pillaged our retreat, and beat us in the moſt unmerciful manner. I was almoſt at the laſt gaſp, when one of the talbe's aſſociates came up and reſcued me; but, before a large aſſembly, afterwards claimed me as the reward of his valour. The prieſt, at this claim, thundered out the ſtrongeſt objections, and threatened to chaſtiſe the claimant; who replied to the talbe, "Since this is thy pretenſion, as he cannot become mine, he ſhall periſh by my hand." Scarcely had he finiſhed theſe words, when he drew his poignard to ſtab me. I trembled under the threatening dagger of this barbarian; but my maſter, without loſing a moment of time, threw a kind of chaplet*, of an incredible length over me, and then took in his hand a ſmall book which hung at his girdle. At the ſame inſtant the women ruſhed towards me, and ſnatched me from the hands of the claimant, to put me into thoſe of the enraged prieſt; ſo much did they dread leſt he ſhould thunder forth an anathema againſt his antagoniſt.

When I recovered a little tranquillity, and began to reflect upon the danger which I had eſcaped, my mind was ſo much affected, that I could not refrain from tears. I endeavoured to conceal from every eye this teſtimony of my ſenſibility and grief; but ſome of the women having obſerved it, inſtead of being moved with compaſſion, they threw ſand in my eyes, "to dry my eye-lids," according to their expreſſion. Happi-

* The talbes carry about with them a long piece of cord, upon which are put one hundred and fifteen ſmall black balls. They uſe them as the Catholics uſe their beads.

ly the obſcurity of the night, by concealing me from their ſight, ſaved me from the fury of theſe monſters.

We had now been three days in a ſtate of ſlavery, and during all this time we had received no nouriſhment but a little flour, which, though ſpoilt by the ſea water, was rendered much more diſagreeable by a mixture of barley meal, which had been long kept in a goat's ſkin; and bad as this repaſt was, it was every now and then interrupted by alarming cries, which we heard at ſome diſtance.

This tribe of Arabs had repaired to the ſea coaſt, a few days before the ſhipwreck, to collect the ſeeds of wild plants, for the ſupport of their families in the interior country; and now, on the approach of the Ouadelims, their enemies, they prepared to return home, with their proviſions and their priſoners.

After paſſing mountains of a prodigious height, which were covered with ſmall greyiſh-coloured flints, as ſharp as thoſe uſed for firearms, we deſcended into a ſandy valley, overrun with ſharp thiſtles. Having here ſlackened our pace, I found that the ſoles of my feet were entirely covered with blood, ſo that it was impoſſible for me to proceed any farther. My maſter then made me get up behind him upon his camel; but this attention, on his part, inſtead of giving me any relief, had a quite contrary effect, and expoſed me to the ſevereſt pain. A camel naturally ſteps very heavily, and its trot is remarkably hard. As I was naked, I could not ſecure myſelf from the friction of the animal's hair, ſo that in a very little time my ſkin was entirely rubbed off. My blood trickled down over the animal's ſides, and this

ſight, inſtead of moving the pity of theſe barbarians, afforded them a ſubject of diverſion. They ſported with my ſufferings; and, that their enjoyments might be ſtill higher, they ſpurred on their camels. I ſhould, therefore, have received incurable wounds, had I not formed the violent, but neceſſary, reſolution, of throwing myſelf off, and of walking on the ſand. This I accompliſhed, and, in falling, I ſuſtained no other hurt but that of having my body dreadfully pricked by the thiſtles, with which the whole ground was coverd.

Towards evening, having perceived a thick ſmoke, I imagined that we were approaching ſome hamlet, where we ſhould find ſomething to eat, and, above all, ſomething to allay our intolerable thirſt; but, in a ſhort time, I obſerved nothing but a few buſhes, in which our guide had taken up his lodging. Worn out with fatigue, I retired behind one of them, to wait for the relieving hand of death; but ſcarcely had I ſtretched myſelf out on the ground, when an Arab belonging to our company came, and made me get up to unload his camel.

This inſult I reſented, and afterwards found that it had a good effect.

I ſaw preparations going forward which gave me great uneaſineſs. They made flints red hot in a large pan, raiſed up a huge ſtone which was at the foot of a buſh, dug up the earth, and all the Arabs frequently repeating my name, burſt out into loud fits of laughter. They then called to me, and obliged me to approach the hole which they had dug in the ground, while the perſon whom I had beaten made different ſigns with his hand. He drew it often backwards and forwards againſt his throat, as if he intended to cut it, or

give

give me to underſtand that they were reſolved to ſerve me in the ſame manner. However reſolute I was, and determined to defend myſelf, theſe geſtures were by no means pleaſing; but my apprehenſions were ſoon converted into ſurpriſe, when I beheld them take from the pit, which I had approached, a goat's ſkin full of water, a ſmall leathern bag, containing barley meal, and a goat newly killed. The ſight of theſe proviſions reſtored me to my former tranquillity, though I did not know for what purpoſe they intended the flints which were heating in the fire. At length I ſaw them fill with water a large wooden veſſel, into which they had poured ſome barley meal, and theſe red-hot flints being thrown into the water, ſerved to make it boil. In this manner our maſters made a kind of paſte, which they kneaded afterwards with their hands, and ſwallowed without chewing it. As for us ſlaves, we had nothing to eat but ſome of this paſte, which was thrown to us upon a carpet, uſed by our patron to put under his feet whilſt he repeated his prayers, and in the night-time as a matreſs to ſleep upon. After having kneaded this leaven a long time, he gave it to me, that I might divide it amongſt my companions. One can ſcarcely imagine how diſagreeable it was to the taſte. The water with which it was mixed had been procured on the ſea ſhore, and had been preſerved afterwards in the ſkin of a goat newly killed. To prevent it from corrupting, they had added to it a kind of pitch, which rendered the ſmell of it doubly nauſeous. The ſame water was our only drink, and bad as it was, our allowance of it was extremely ſcanty.

The next day, at dinner time, our maſters regaled themſelves with raw fat, which they ap-

peared to be remarkably fond of. As ſoon as the meat was roaſted, or rather baked, they took it from the earth, and theſe Arabs, without giving themſelves time to free it from the ſand which adhered to it, devoured it with incredible voracity. When they had thoroughly gnawed the bones, they made uſe of their nails to ſcrape off the remaining fleſh, and then threw them to us, telling us to eat quickly, and to reload the camels, that our journey might not be retarded.

The women, as we paſſed ſome tents, ſtill more ferocious than the men, took pleaſure in tormenting us, while our maſters durſt ſcarcely oppoſe them. Having retired a ſmall diſtance from my load, I perceived a man taking aim at me with a double-barrelled fuſee*, upon which I preſented my breaſt to him, and deſired him to fire. This firmneſs aſtoniſhed him greatly, and his ſurpriſe tended to confirm me in my opinion, that theſe people are impreſſed with awe when one appears not to fear them. I was going up to this man, when a ſtone from an unknown hand, though I ſuſpected it came from that of his wife, ſtruck me on the head, and deprived me of all ſenſation for a few moments.

After three days reſt among the Arabs of the tribe of Rouſſye, we reſumed our journey, to penetrate farther into the country, where we were to join the families of our conductors. At the end of ſixteen days, during which we had been expoſed to the greateſt fatigue, and to dreadful miſeries, we, at length, reached the place of our

* Some years before, ſeveral veſſels employed in the ſlave trade had been caſt away upon this coaſt. As the Arabs plundered them, it is not aſtoniſhing that they ſhould have firearms among them.

deſtination

deſtination, in a moſt wretched and exhauſted condition.

Being obſerved upon the brow of a hill, which conducted to the habitation of our maſters, ſeveral of theſe black ſlaves, whoſe buſineſs generally is to keep the camels, came to meet them, in order to kiſs their feet, and enquire after their health. A little farther on, the children made the air reſound with ſhouts of joy; and the women ſtanding up, through reſpect, waited at the doors of their tents for the arrival of their huſbands. As ſoon as they approached, they advanced towards them with an air of ſubmiſſion, and each laying her right hand upon the head of her huſband, kiſſed it, after having proſtrated herſelf before him. When this ceremony was finiſhed, they began to ſatisfy their curioſity with regard to us, and ſoon after to load us with abuſe; but they did not ſtop here, they even ſpat in our faces, and pelted us with ſtones. The children too, copying their example, pinched us, pulled our hair, and ſcratched us with their nails, whilſt their cruel mothers ordered them to attack ſometimes one, and ſometimes another, and took pleaſure in cauſing them to torment us. Exhauſted with deſpair, hunger, and thirſt, we had impatiently wiſhed for the moment of our arrival, but little did we foreſee the new torments that were reſerved for us.

After our maſters had made a diviſion of their ſlaves, the principal favourite of the talbe came and ordered Mr. Devoiſe, Mr. Baudrè, and myſelf, who had fallen to the ſhare of her huſband, to unload the camels, to clean a kind of kettle which ſhe had, and to go and pull up ſome roots to make a fire. While ſhe was employed in ſignifying her will to us, her huſband was quietly

enjoying

enjoying a ſound ſleep on the knees of one of his concubines,

The hope of ſoon obtaining my liberty, inſpired me with ſufficient courage to ſupport the ſeverities to which this diabolical woman expoſed me. I ſet out, therefore, to collect ſome wood; but what was my ſurpriſe when, on my return, I beheld two of my companions dreadfully beaten, extended upon the ſand. They had been treated in this manner, becauſe their ſtrength being entirely exhauſted, they had not been able to perform the taſk aſſigned them. I awaked my maſter by my repeated cries, and, though I as yet ſpoke the language very imperfectly, I endeavoured to addreſs him in the following terms: "Have you then conducted us hither to cauſe us to be butchered by a cruel woman? Think of the promiſe you made me. Conduct me, without delay, either to Senegal or to Morocco; if you do not, I will cauſe all the effects I gave you to be taken from you."

My paſſion ſcarcely knew any bounds, and ſeveral neighbours who ſaw us, having approached towards me, my maſter appeared to be under great uneaſineſs, as he was afraid that I would mention the quantity of the effects which he had received from me.

Addreſſing himſelf to his wife, "I forbid you," ſaid he, "to require from him the leaſt ſervice that may be painful to him, and I deſire that, when thou doeſt, he may not obey thee." From that moment, this favourite conceived an implacable hatred againſt me.

The end of Auguſt was now approaching, and I did not ſee the ſmalleſt preparations made for our journey. I had already aſked Sidy Mahammet

met what he was waiting for, in order to conduct me to Senegal. His anſwer was, that he was looking for ſtrong vigorous camels, which might be capable of ſupporting the fatigues of ſuch a journey, and that he would ſet out as ſoon as he had procured them. I was the more earneſt in entreating him not to delay, as the nights now began to be very incommodious, the dew often wetting us behind the buſhes, which ſupplied us with a kind of ſhelter. In this dew, however, we found a reſource, ſince, by collecting it with our hands from our bodies, it ſerved to quench our thirſt, the burning heat of which the coolneſs of the night did not allay, and we preferred this liquor to our own urine, which we were often obliged to uſe. Having ſpoken to my maſter a ſecond time, he made me ſuch a reply as convinced me that he was ſincere. "Doſt thou think," ſaid he, "that during the preſent exceſſive heat it would be poſſible to travel without proviſions, and, above all, without water? We ſhould find great difficulty to approach Senegal, as the river has inundated all the neighbouring plains, and we ſhould have much to fear from the Arabs of the tribe of Trargea, who are our enemies. I tell thee the truth," added he, "we muſt wait till the month of October."

When the Arabs were nearly deſtitute of proviſion, as we were Chriſtians, the dogs fared better than we, and it was in the baſons deſtined for their uſe, that we received our allowance. The object in view was, to effect a change in our religion; but to this we would not ſubmit, although our food now was raw ſnails, and herbs and plants trodden under foot by the multitude.

A young

A young female Moor, whoſe flocks fed with thoſe I tended, undeceived me as to the hopes I had entertained of liberty from the promiſes of Sidy Mahammet, my maſter; information which made my labours ſtill more irkſome and inſupportable,

I now no longer met in the fields my companions in misfortune; but I, above all, regretted the loſs of the captain. His company had often conſoled me in my diſtreſſes, and I found a kind of alleviation in diſcourſing with him on our ſufferings, and the hopes which we had of being reſtored to our country. One evening, when the coolneſs of the weather had invited my camels to ſtray farther than uſual, I was obliged to follow them to a neighbouring hamlet, where I beheld a ſpectacle horrible indeed. The unfortunate captain, ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable but by the colour of his body, lay ſtretched out lifeleſs upon the ſand. In his mouth he held one of his hands, which his great weakneſs had, no doubt, prevented him from devouring. He was ſo changed by hunger, that his body exhibited the moſt diſguſting appearance. All his features were abſolutely effaced.

A few days after, the ſecond captain, having fallen down through weakneſs below an old gum tree, became a prey to the attacks of a monſtrous ſerpent. Some famiſhed crows, by their cries, frightened away the venomous animal, and alighting on the body of the dying man, were tearing him to pieces, while four ſavage monſters, ſtill crueller than the furious reptile, beheld this ſcene without offering him the leaſt aſſiſtance. I attempted to run towards him, and to ſave his life if poſſible, but the barbarians ſtopped me, and after

ter inſulting me, ſaid, "This Chriſtian will ſoon become a prey to the flames." Finding my efforts vain, I haſtened from this ſcene of horror; and, not knowing whither I ſhould direct my ſteps, I followed my ſheep and my camels. When I arrived at the tents, my maſter, ſtruck with my abſent and diſtracted looks, having aſked me what was the matter with me; "Go," replied I, "go a few ſteps hence, and behold what your cruelty, and that of your wife, are capable of producing. You have ſuffered my companion to expire; and becauſe his bad ſtate of health would not permit him to labour, you refuſed him the milk neceſſary for his ſubſiſtence."

Whilſt I was ſpeaking theſe words, I concealed my tears, as they would have excited only the laughter of theſe brutal monſters, who ordered me to go and bring ſome of the bloody clothes of the unhappy victim of their barbarity. I was fired with indignation at ſo indecent a propoſal. My agitation, and the fern which I had eat to allay my hunger, brought on me a painful vomiting, followed by an almoſt total loſs of ſtrength. I was, however, able to retire behind a buſh, where I found another wretched object, who deſired to know the reaſon of my tears, and if I had ſeen Baudrè. "He is not far off," replied I. This was all I could, or wiſhed to ſay; but my maſter's ſiſter, who came to bring us ſome milk, cried out, "The crows now devour the entrails of Baudrè; your fate will ſoon be the ſame; you are good for nothing elſe."

My health, which had hitherto been better than I could have expected, now declined apace. My whole ſkin had been twice renewed, and a third time my body began to be covered, if I may uſe

uſe the expreſſion, with ſcales like thoſe of the Arabs; a change which was attended with great pain. The thorns over which I walked, had torn my feet to the quick; I could ſcarcely ſtand upright, and the large dogs, which were continually let looſe upon me, and from which I could never diſengage myſelf, without receiving dreadful wounds, rendered me altogether incapable of guarding the camels. To add to my misfortunes, the exceſſive heats, about the end of February and March, had dried up all the water in that part of the country; and a ſingle drop of rain had not fallen to moiſten the fields which I had ſown. Our cattle, no longer finding paſture, were on the eve of periſhing, when, at length, the two tribes of Labdeſſeba, and the Ouadelims, after having each deliberated on their preſent ſituation, reſolved to go in ſearch of ſome ſpot occupied by more induſtrious hands.

I was in this diſmal ſituation, when I accidentally met with an Arab, who had in his train a Chriſtian ſlave, whom I found had been baker to our ſhip. This Arab diſpoſed of him to my maſter, at a moderate price; and he was aſſigned to perform my ordinary labour. I had now leiſure to recruit my ſtrength a little; but the unhappy baker paid dearly for the knowledge which he had in the art of preparing food. After eating all the ſnails which we could find in the neighbourhood, we fed upon the fleſh of the ſheep that had died, either of hunger or diſeaſe; and this ſuggeſted to us the idea of ſtrangling a few kids in the night-time, perſuaded that our maſters would throw them away, as their law does not permit them to eat the fleſh of any animal, unleſs it has died by the knife; but ſuſpicion falling on us, at length

length we were caught in the fact, and narrowly eſcaped having our throats cut.

As I was preparing one morning to ſet out to cut wood, poor Devoiſe, addreſſing me in a faint and languiſhing voice, ſaid, "The illuſion is now at an end. Hitherto I flattered myſelf with the hopes of again ſeeing my native country, but I perceive my ſtrength forſake me. This night, yes, my dear friend, for this title juſtly belongs to you, after all your care, you will find my body here arreſted by the cold hand of Death. Adieu, my friend, the tears which you ſtrive to hide from me, are a new proof of your attachment. Write to my brother; tell him that I remembered him in my laſt moments, and that I die with the ſentiments of a true Chriſtian. Adieu, my laſt moment is nearer than I expected; I expire!" —He ſpoke no more; that moment, indeed, was his laſt.

Though I had known Mr. Devoiſe only ſince our departure from France, I was ſenſibly affected in looſing him. I went into the fields to ſeek for the only companion whom I had now remaining, and, on our return, we were ordered to carry away the body of our friend, and to dig a very deep pit, in order, as the Arabs ſaid, to conceal that Chriſtian from the ſight of their children. We performed our laſt duty to him with much difficulty; for being too weak to carry him, we were obliged to drag him by the feet for three quarters of a league; and the earth, at the brink of the pit which I had dug, giving way under me, I tumbled in firſt, and was very near expiring under the weight of the body.

A few days after we quitted this place to ſearch for another more fertile; and encamped in the

neighbourhood of ſeveral other tribes, where I found one of our ſailors, named Denoux, who was a ſlave like myſelf. Having aſked him what was become of his companions, "Six of them," ſaid he, "were carried away by the emperor's ſon, ſoon after our ſhipwreck, and have ſince gone to France. Mr. Taffaro, the ſurgeon-major, died of the blows he received on the head with a large ſtick; Mr. Raboin, ſecond lieutenant, expired alſo in dreadful torture. Others, to avoid the horrors of famine, have renounced their religion. As for me, Sir, I ſhall not be long in following thoſe whom death has now freed from their miſeries. Behold in what condition I am; there is no kind of bad treatment to which I am not daily expoſed."

At the information that ſome of the crew had returned to France, I conceived new hopes; thinking the marine miniſter would ſend poſitive orders to reclaim the reſt; and ſuch commands were actually iſſued, but the vice conſul at Morocco paid no attention to their execution. I was reflecting upon the cauſes of this total neglect, when, on retiring behind my buſh, I was much aſtoniſhed to ſee my maſter's camels returning without a guide. Being called to receive my portion of milk, when it was pretty late, and not ſeeing the poor baker, I took the liberty of aſking what was become of him; but the Arabs gave me a very cool anſwer, and drove me from their preſence. Next morning, early, a young Arab, employed in keeping the flocks, informed me, that Sidy Mahammet, ſuſpecting that the baker privately milked his camels, watched him, and having caught him in the fact, had ſeized him by the throat and ſtrangled him.

I now

I now remained the only ſlave in the hamlet, and I had no longer any companion to whom I could communicate my misfortunes. My ſituation became every day more and more deplorable; but I formed a reſolution of not ſuffering myſelf to be dejected by it.

This reſolution, and the conduct I had obſerved towards thoſe who wiſhed to humble me, had procured me ſome conſideration among the ſavages; ſo that from time to time I was ſuffered to lodge in the back of their tents; I even ſometimes drank out of their veſſels. My maſter, too, ſuffered me to remain at eaſe, and I was no longer required to guard his camels. It is true, that he never ſpoke to me concerning my liberty; but, even if he had, I ſhould have paid very little attention to his words, for I was now ſo well acquainted with his perfidy, that I had not the leaſt confidence in him. It was, however, neceſſary for me to continue to make faggots, which I had done for ſome time paſt, in order to barter them for milk; for thirſt often drove me into the moſt inconceivable fits of madneſs. I ſaw the Arabs themſelves in the greateſt diſtreſs on this account. Several of them died of thirſt and hunger, and the ſeaſon did not admit of any relief. This was the fourth time that their crops had been deſtroyed by drought. This diſmal ſituation had ſo irritated the minds of the inhabitants of the different tribes, that they made war upon one another. Milk had entirely failed them, and each tried who could carry off moſt cattle, in order that they might kill them and dry the fleſh. Water was ſtill ſcarcer, for there is little to be found in the deſert, except towards the ſea, and even then it is black, putrid, and brackiſh. This bad beverage,

added to the want of paſtures, keeps the Arabs always at a diſtance from the coaſts. Deſtitute of every kind of proviſions, no one attempted to purſue his journey; and it was in theſe circumſtances that I beheld to what extremities men may be reduced through want. The Arabs who had the leaſt milk, quenched their thirſt from the bowels of the camels which they killed. They preſſed a greeniſh kind of water from the filth found in the ſtomachs of theſe animals, which they preſerved with great care, and often boiled their fleſh in it. That which they procured from the bodies of their goats had the taſte and ſmell of ſweet fennel. Broth made of it never appeared to me diſagreeable; but that procured from the camel was not ſo pleaſing to the taſte. What greatly aſtoniſhed me was, that theſe animals, which never drink above twice or thrice in a year, and which eat only dried plants, ſhould have ſuch a prodigious quantity of water in their ſtomachs; and particularly the camel.

With a view to effect my liberty, I contrived to get the treaſure I had given the Arab again into my poſſeſſion, that it might enable me to traverſe the deſert, and bribe the Arabs to conduct me to Morocco. But Sidy Mahammet miſſing it very ſhortly, he prevailed on me, by a variety of powerful arguments, to reſtore it once more. The principal inducement was a promiſe of being ſent to Mogador, and in the mean time to be allowed a proper quantity of milk, both in the morning and evening.

Chance at length conducted Sidy Mouhammet, ſheriff of the tribe of Trargea, to the place which I was watering with my tears; and having ſeen me, he aſked who I was. The Arabs told him

him my hiſtory, and they boaſted above all of the great riches, in powder and fuſees, which I was ſaid to poſſeſs at Senegal. The ſheriff immediately recollected me; he aſked me, what ſituation I had been in at the iſland of St. Louis, and I returned a ſatisfactory anſwer to all his queſtions. Having looked at me nearer, he exclaimed, "What! art thou Briſſon?" On my replying in the affirmative, he appeared greatly aſtoniſhed, and addreſſing himſelf to the Arabs, "You do not know this Chriſtian; every thing at Senegal belongs to him." This man imagined, that all the ſtores in the king's magazine, which he had ſeen me deliver, were my property; and my maſter's brother-in-law, Sidy Sellem, encouraged by this flattering account of my riches, did not heſitate to purchaſe me, giving five camels in exchange.

I did not know that this bargain was concluded, when I was unſuſpectedly filled both with ſurpriſe and joy. Having returned with my maſter from watering our camels, for the third time during three months, I was commanded by my miſtreſs to carry a leather bucket, which ſhe had borrowed, to a neighbouring tent, where I found Sidy Sellem, who called me, and bid me prepare to ſet out with him the next morning for Mogador. I had been flattered with this hope, and ſo often deceived, that I could ſcarcely perſuade myſelf that he ſpoke in earneſt. However, ſome appearance of preparation for the propoſed journey, convinced me that his information was true. The old man himſelf renewed his proteſtations, upon which I was ſo tranſported, that I threw myſelf at his feet, wept, ſighed, and laughed; in ſhort, I did not know what I was doing. One muſt have known

the value of liberty, to feel, or to form a nidea of what I experienced, when I learned that my chains of ſervitude were about to be broken.

My former maſter then called me, and told me, that I no longer belonged to him. "I have diſcharged my promiſe," added he, "you are going to be reſtored to your country." On hearing theſe words, I forgot all my reſentment, and gave myſelf up entirely to joy, which appeared to be doubled, when informed that I was to have a companion on my journey. "We are going to join him," ſaid he, "a few paces hence." I was far from ſuſpecting that he meant the unfortunate baker. When I ſaw him, I aſked him by what miracle he had been brought to life again. "Alas!" replied he, "I do not know how I eſcaped death. Sidy Mahammet ſurpriſed me one day milking his camels. He ran up to me, gave me ſeveral blows, and ſqueezed my throat ſo cloſely, that I fell almoſt lifeleſs at his feet. When I recovered my ſenſes, I was aſtoniſhed to find myſelf alone. My neck was covered with blood: you may ſee the marks of his nails. I crawled in the beſt manner I could into the cavern of the rock, the echo of which ſeveral times repeated the voice of my babarous maſter, who returned to ſearch for me, or at leaſt, to ſee in what ſituation I was. I had reſolved either to ſtarve myſelf to death, or to make for the ſea coaſt, in hopes of meeting with ſome veſſel. I indeed arrived there after a journey of ten days, having had no food during that time but ſnails, and nothing elſe to drink but my own urine. I had ſcarcely advanced a few ſteps among the rocks, in order to hail a ſmall ſloop, which lay at anchor near the land, with which the ſea was bordered,

when

when I was ſeized by two young Arabs, who took the greateſt care of me; and ſince that time I have been their ſlave. They appeared to be much milder in their diſpoſition than the Arabs in the inland parts of the country, and they are much more induſtrious. About a fortnight ago they informed me, that they were going to conduct me to the ſultan, and I am inclined to believe that the reaſon of their bringing me hither was, that they had agreed upon this place of rendezvous with your maſter, after having informed him that they had got me in their poſſeſſion."

Sidy Mahammet's behaviour, when he took his leave of me, was very affecting. "Adieu, my dear Briſſon," ſaid he, "you are going to undertake a long journey. You will ſoon perceive how great reaſon I had to be afraid of it. I wiſh no danger may befal you, and that your paſſage by ſea may be more fortunate than the laſt. Adieu, forget not to ſend my wife the ſcarlet cloth. Charge it to the account of Sidy Sellem: once more adieu, my dear Briſſon!" The tears which accompanied the laſt words, might have impoſed on me, had I not known how far this man could carry the art of diſſimulation.

We had been now ſixty-ſix days on our journey; my ſtrength was exhauſted, my legs were prodigiouſly ſwelled, my feet were all covered with running ſores, and I ſhould have infallibly ſunk under my misfortunes, had not my maſter, to revive me, ſaid, every now and then, "Behold the ſea; doſt thou not ſee the ſhips? have a good heart; we are almoſt at our journey's end." Hope ſupported me, and, at the moment when I leaſt expected it, I at length perceived the element, of which I had ſo much cauſe to complain, and which

which was going yet once more to be the arbiter of my fate. On quitting a labyrinth of broom buſhes, we arrived at the top of a few little ſand-hills, when, to my inexpreſſible joy — a joy of which the reader can ſcarcely form any idea—I ſaw the French colours, and thoſe of ſeveral other nations, floating over the poops of different veſſels lying in the harbour of Mogador, which I, as yet, knew only by the name of Soira. "Well, Briſſon," ſaid my maſter, "ſpeak, then, art thou not content? Doſt thou not ſee the veſſels? Are there any French? I promiſed to conduct thee to the conſul, and you ſee that I have kept my word. But what is the matter; thou art quite ſilent?" Alas! what could I anſwer? I could ſcarcely give vent to my tears; and to articulate the leaſt word was impoſſible. I ſurveyed the ſea, the colours, the ſhips, and the city, and thought that every thing I beheld was only an illuſion. The unhappy baker, no leſs exhauſted than myſelf, and equally ſurpriſed, united his ſighs with mine, while my tears bathed the hands of the generous old man who had been the means of my enjoying ſo agreeable a proſpect.

On entering the city, having met two Europeans, "Whoever you may be," ſaid I, "behold the miſery of an unfortunate man, and deign to aſſiſt him. Grant me ſome conſolation, and revive my drooping ſpirits. Where am I? Of what country are you? What day of the month is it? What day of the week is it?" I found that I had addreſſed myſelf to two of my countrymen, from Bourdeaux, who, after ſurveying me for ſome moments, went to inform Meſſrs. Duprat and Cabannes, who are always ready, and conſider it as part of their duty, to afford every aſſiſtance

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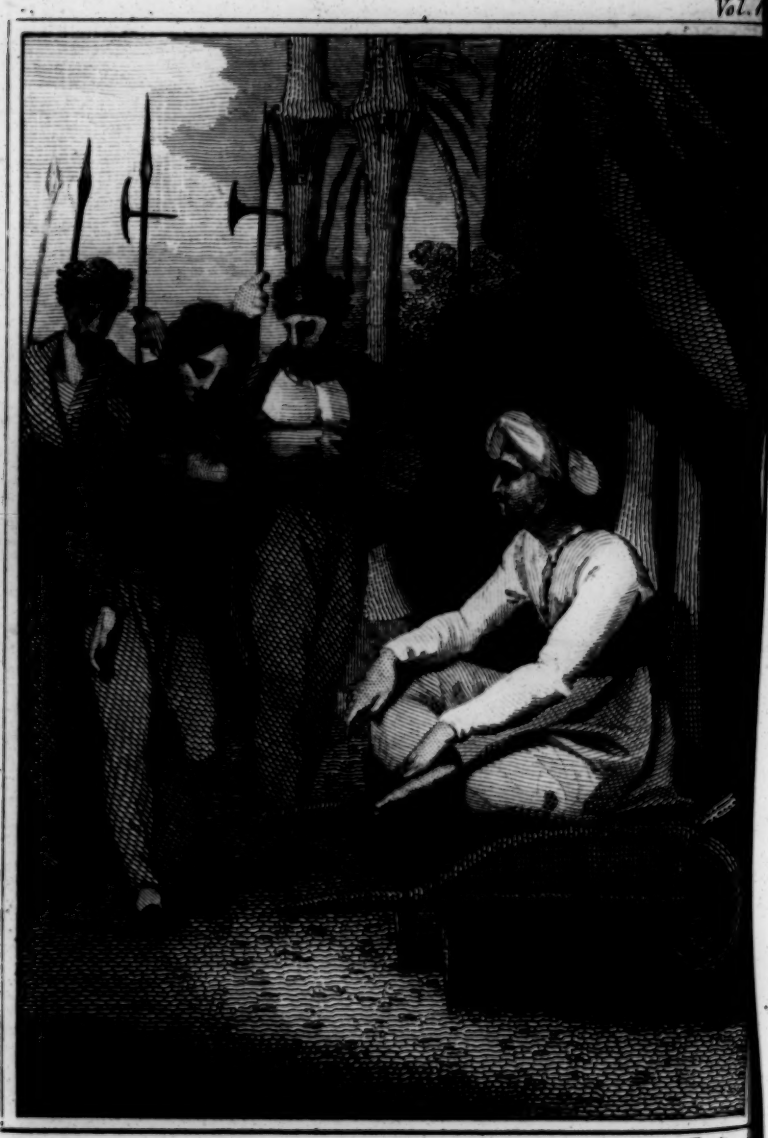

Kirk del. Taylor sc

M. De Brisson's Interview with the Emperor of Morocco. p. 289.

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in their power to thoſe unhappy people who are driven upon theſe coaſts. Theſe gentlemen came to meet me, and, without being diſguſted by my external appearance, which was far from being inviting, they claſped me in their arms, and ſhed tears of joy, becauſe they had it in their power to relieve an unfortunate man. "All your miſfortunes, Sir, are now," ſaid they "at an end. Come along with us, we will endeavour to make you forget them."

Whilſt I was waiting for an audience of the emperor, I ſaw a captain review his troop. He was ſeated on the ground, with his chin reſting upon his two fiſts, and his arms placed upon his knees, which were bent upwards. He made his ſoldiers advance two by two, then gave his orders, and the latter, after proſtrating themſelves before him, retired to their poſts, or went to enjoy their amuſement.

Five or ſix of the guards arrived with white ſtaves, jumped ſuddenly upon me, ſeized me by the collar, as if I had been a malefactor, and having ordered two large folding doors, like thoſe of our barns, to be opened, puſhed me rudely into a kind of incloſure, where I in vain looked for any thing that might announce the majeſty of the throne. Having walked fifteen or twenty paces paſt a kind of wheelbarrow, ſuch as thoſe commonly to be met with in every ſtreet of Paris, my attendants made me ſuddenly turn round, and puſhing me in a very brutal manner, ordered me to proſtrate myſelf before this wheelbarrow, in which the emperor ſat amuſing himſelf with ſtroking his toes, which he held upon one of his knees. He looked at me for ſome time, and then aſked me if I was not one of thoſe Chriſtian

ſlaves,

ſlaves, whoſe veſſel had been wrecked upon his coaſts about a year before; what was the intention of my voyage to Senegal, &c. "You were loſt through your own fault," ſaid he. "Why did you not keep farther from the ſhore? Art thou rich?" added he. "Art thou married?"

I had ſcarcely returned an anſwer to theſe queſtions, when he ordered paper and ink to be brought him, with a ſmall reed, which he uſed as a pen, and with which he traced out the four cardinal points, to ſhew me that Paris lay towards the north. He then wrote down a few cyphers, after the French manner, as far as twelve, aſking me if I knew them. He alſo put ſeveral other queſtions of the ſame kind to me, to diſplay the great extent of his learning.

"Tell me," continued the prince, "did the mountaineers treat thee well; did they take much of thy effects?" I readily replied to all his queſtions, and obſerved to him, that in proportion as we approached the capital, we found the manners of the inhabitants milder, and more civilized. "My authority does not extend," replied he, "over all the country which thou haſt traverſed, or rather, my orders cannot be conveyed ſo far. With whom didſt thou come?" "With Sidy Sellem, of the tribe of Rouſſye." "I know him," ſaid the emperor, "let him be brought hither." A moment after, my maſter was introduced. The emperor commanded one of his guards to take care of me and the baker, till he ſhould receive freſh orders, and to ſupply me with food from the royal kitchen. This guard appeared to be greatly ſurpriſed, that the ſultan ſhould have diſcourſed ſo long with a ſlave.

The French conſul at this time was luckily in great

great favour with the emperor, on account of ſome preſents which he had made him. For this reaſon the emperor ſet all the priſoners at liberty, and myſelf among the reſt; ſo that we had now only to conſider of the neceſſary meaſures for our return to France.

May I be permitted, in this place, to obſerve, how extraordinary it is, that a prince ſo little to be dreaded as the prince of Morocco, ſhould oblige the different powers of Europe to ſend ambaſſadors to him, and that he ſhould even dictate laws to them.

There is not a ſingle ſovereign who dares to ſend a repreſentative to his court, without making him at the ſame time conſiderable preſents; and what envoy would preſent himſelf, without having his hands full?

How happens it, that the conſuls have not, by common conſent, repreſented to their reſpective ſovereigns, that the Emperor of Morocco becomes every day more and more powerful by the ſupplies which they themſelves furniſh him? Twenty years ago this prince was abſolutely deſtitute of reſources. He had neither materials, nor any place for caſting cannons; and he was equally in want of wood for building ſhips, of ropes, of nails, and even of workmen. It is France, and other European powers, that aſſiſt him; elſe the Emperor of Morocco would be of little conſideration. His ſuperb batteries of braſs cannons, twenty-four, thirty-ſix, and forty-eight pounders, were furniſhed by Holland, Spain, England, and France.

England has done more than other nations, by ſelling him thoſe beautiful cannons which were taken on the floating batteries at Gibraltar.

Mogador

Mogador, that part of it which is next to Morocco, is built in an advantageous ſituation. Its batteries are well diſpoſed, and there are cannon at each embraſure; but they are there only in a manner for ſhew, as they have no carriages, and are ſupported only by brick-work. There are no workmen in the country capable of mounting them on carriages, nor is there wood proper for making them. Did a few veſſels only wait for the ſailing of thoſe ſmall frigates, which are almoſt all unfit for ſea, except only two, nothing would be eaſier than to prevent them from returning, and to block up the ports of Mogador, Rabat, and Sallee.

What would become of his commerce, and, above all, his marine, did the Chriſtian princes ceaſe to aſſiſt him, contrary to the intereſts of humanity! Would England and Spain unite only for a moment, Tangiers, his moſt beautiful port, would ſoon be ſo far ruined, that it could not afford ſhelter to his ſubjects, who, deſtitute of ſhips, would ſoon be obliged to give over their piracies.

If the conſuls of different nations have never made theſe obſervations, and if they have never pointed out the means of curbing the inſolence of the Emperor of Morocco, it is becauſe they are at the head of the commerce which theſe different powers carry on in that part of the world. One conſul bought up almoſt all the corn of the country, and ſhips were ſent off with it according to his conſignments. The French conſul is the only one who does not engage in commerce. I can poſitively aſſert, that theſe repreſentatives, inſtead of furniſhing their courts with the means of diminiſhing the power of the emperor, never ceaſe to add to his ſtrength, and

to

to incite him to make new pretenſions. How much we aſſiſt theſe pirates to hurt the advantageous trade which we might carry on! Their ſituation renders them very dangerous; but if we leave them only their ſituation, it would be impoſſible for them to profit much by it.

Let impartial people pay a viſit to that country, let them ſpeak with the ſame ſincerity as I do, and they will, no doubt, be convinced that the Emperor of Morocco, of all the princes in the world, would be the leaſt able to do miſchief, did the ſovereigns of Europe ceaſe to furniſh him with ſuccours.

The Arabs of the deſert, among whom I ſojourned, are ſo ignorant, that they not only conſider themſelves as the firſt people in the world, but they have the fooliſh vanity to believe, that the ſun riſes for them only. Several of them ſaid to me, "Behold that luminary! which is unknown in thy country. During the night thou art not enlightened, as we are, by that heavenly body, which regulates our days and our faſts. His children, meaning the ſtars, point out to us the hours of prayer. You have neither trees nor camels, ſheep, goats, nor dogs. Are your women made like ours?" "Indeed," ſaid another, counting my fingers and toes, "he is made like us; he differs only in his colour and language, which aſtoniſhes me. Do you ſow barley in your houſes? meaning our ſhips." No, anſwered I; we ſow our fields almoſt in the ſame ſeaſon as you. How! cried out ſeveral of them, do you inhabit the earth? We believed that you were born and lived on the ſea.

As ſoon as my quarantine was finiſhed at Cadiz, where I landed, even before I ſet foot on my

native ſoil, or paid my reſpects to a tender and affectionate ſpouſe, whom I adore, I wrote to the Marſhal de Caſtries, the miniſter of the marine, that I waited for his orders to return to Senegal. Charged with freſh diſpatches, I re-embarked at Havre de Grace, on the 6th of May 1787. In this voyage I had the good fortune to arrive, without any accident, at the iſland of St. Louis, when I received a viſit too intereſting to be paſſed over in ſilence.

Doctor Sparrman, a celebrated phyſician and profeſſor of natural hiſtory, already well known by his travels to the interior parts of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope, waited upon me one day at Senegal, with his countryman Mr. Wadſtrom. Theſe illuſtrious ſtrangers, after making themſelves known, informed me that they had come from Goree, for the purpoſe of converſing with me, and to beg me to give them inſtructions reſpecting that part of Africa which I had traverſed, and to point out the beſt method of going from Senegal to Morocco, acroſs the deſerts, by Galam, Bambon, and Bondon.

In anſwer to their enquiries, I told them that they would never ſucceed in that enterpriſe, unleſs they could find ſome Arab, who would undertake to conduct them. I afterwards introduced them to a conference with the ſherif, Sidy Mouhammed, who reſides at Senegal, but he candidly confeſſed, that notwithſtanding his quality, which would ſhelter him from many diſagreeable circumſtances, he could not venture to expoſe himſelf to the dangers of the journey which they propoſed. After this ſpeech, they were ſenſible that it would be impoſſible for them to undertake it with any hopes of ſucceſs.

On

On my return to France, I found the place which the Marſhal de Caſtries had reſigned, filled by the Count de la Luzerne. It was, therefore, into the hands of this miniſter that I delivered the diſpatches which had been intruſted to my care. The kindneſs with which he received me, the compaſſion which he ſhewed me on account of my misfortunes, and the hopes which he gave me that his majeſty's beneficence would be extended towards me as one of his faithful ſervants, encouraged me to publiſh this narrative, which I can aſſure the public has been dictated only by truth, and a regard to the intereſts of my country and of humanity.

BARBARITY

OF THE

DUTCH TO THE ENGLISH,

AT

AMBOYNA.

NATIONAL retaliation, like the Divine retribution, is ſometimes ſlow. It has long been a reflection in the juſtice of this country, that the inhumanity of the Dutch at Amboyna has never been revenged. That faithleſs people, indebted to the ſupport of England for their very exiſtence, have on more occaſions than one, been guilty of the moſt flagrant ingratitude to their benefactors. But after the lapſe of little leſs than two centuries, the period ſeems at laſt arrived, when their barbarity at Amboyna has been recompenſed by the loſs of the very ſettlement, to wreſt which from the Engliſh was the undoubted cauſe of their enormities.

To preſerve their infamy, and to guard Britons from their future machinations, we have thought proper to record the following tranſactions. They are extracted from details never contradicted, and publiſhed near the era to which they refer.

Amboyna, it is well known, produces great quantities of cloves; for collecting and buying of

which the Engliſh Eaſt India company had planted five factories, the head of which was at the town of Amboyna. The Dutch had a ſtrong caſtle at the ſame place, well garriſoned; and the Engliſh without any military eſtabliſhment, lived in their own factory, holding themſelves ſafe, as well in reſpect of the ancient bonds of amity between the two nations, as of the ſtrict participation of advantages, ſtipulated by treaty.

In this manner they continued two years, trading with the Dutch, during which time ſeveral diſputes broke out between them, chiefly on account of the extortion and mercenary diſpoſition of the Dutch. The complaints of the Engliſh on this head, were ſent to Jaccatra, in Java, to the council of defence of both nations reſiding there, who not agreeing on the points in difference, tranſmitted them to Europe.

Before any final adjuſtment could be made, the Dutch found means to terminate the buſineſs in a manner unprecedented in the annals of civilized nations.

About the 11th of February 1622, a Japaneſe ſoldier, in the ſervice of the Dutch at Amboyna, came up to the ſentinel during the night, and in the courſe of converſation with him, aſked ſome queſtions relative to the ſtrength of the caſtle. It ſhould here be obſerved, that the Japaneſe, in military pay, were not lodged in the caſtle, but only employed to preſerve the peace in the town. The ſentinel either ſuſpecting treachery, or willing to ſhew his zeal, reported this converſation to his ſuperiors, on which the Japaneſe ſoldier was apprehended and put to the torture, by which he was brought to confeſs, that himſelf and others of his countrymen had concerted meaſures for attempt-

ing

ing the caſtle. On this, another Japaneſe and a Portugueſe were alſo examined by torture; during which proceedings, the Engliſh, with the conſciouſneſs of innocence, daily reſorted to the caſtle on their cuſtomary buſineſs, and took no notice of the charges, nor at all ſuſpected that they concerned them.

At the ſame time one Abel Price, the ſurgeon to the Engliſh, was under confinement in the caſtle for drunkenneſs and other irregularities. This man the Dutch took, and produced to him ſome of the Japaneſe who had been grievouſly tortured; declaring, that they had confeſſed the Engliſh were joined in the confederacy for ſeizing the caſtle; and adding, that if he would not confeſs the ſame, he ſhould be treated in a ſimilar manner.

To enforce their threats, they gave Price the torture without mercy, which brought him to acknowledge whatever they were pleaſed to aſk him; for few have the reſolution to prefer truth to pain; and little ought that evidence to be regarded which is extorted by ſuch means.

Having ſucceeded ſo far in their ſcheme; they ſent for Captain Towerſon and the reſt of the Engliſh that were in the town, to come and ſpeak with the governor in the caſtle. Not ſuſpecting their danger, they attended accordingly, when the governor told them they were accuſed of a conſpiracy to ſurpriſe the caſtle, and immediately ordered them into cuſtody. He then diſpatched a party to the Engliſh factory, and ſeized all their effects, merchandiſe, and papers.

Captain Towerſon, the principal of the Engliſh at Amboyna, was committed to his chamber, under a guard of Dutch ſoldiers. Emanuel Thomſon, another of our countrymen, was detained in

the caſtle; and the reſt were divided among the Dutch ſhips riding in the harbour, and all made faſt in irons.

The ſame day, the governor ſent to two other factories to apprehend the Engliſh there, who were all brought in irons to Amboyna. Meanwhile, the governor and fiſcal began with two of the priſoners, named John Beaumont and Timothy Johnſon. The latter was ſoon heard to cry out lamentably, but it ſeems he confeſſed nothing, on which Price was introduced to confront and accuſe him. This ſtill having no effect to alter his reſolution, he was again put to the torture. At laſt, after he had been ſome time under this ſevere examination, he was brought forth, wailing and moaning, all wet, and cruelly burnt in divers parts of his body. Thomſon was next brought to examination, and Beaumont, who was in an adjoining room, heard him alſo crying out with the anguiſh he endured. Then Beaumont was ordered in, who being interrogated in ſuch a manner as might bring him to confeſs what they wiſhed, made the moſt violent aſſeverations of his innocence. Without delay, a cloth was tied about his neck, and two men ſtood ready with jars of water to be poured on his head. When preparations were thus made for torturing him, the governor, in conſideration of his being an old man, ſaid he would ſpare him a day or two, and accordingly he was remanded.

On the 16th of February, William Webber, Edward Collins, Ephraim Ramſay, and Robert Brown were brought up for examination, together with Samuel Colſon, William Griggs, John Clark, George Sharrock, and John Saaler, from Hitto and Larica.

Robert Brown, a taylor, being firſt put to the torture, confeſſed all the fiſcal aſked him. Then Edward Collins was introduced, and being informed of the confeſſions of his countrymen, ſolemnly denied any knowledge of the allegations. On this they prepared the water torture for him, the ſight of which daunting his reſolution, he prayed to be reſpited, and he would conform to their wiſhes. Being liberated, he again vowed and proteſted his innocence; yet obſerved, that as he knew they would, by torture, force him to make any confeſſion, however falſe, he requeſted it as a favour, that they would tell him what they wiſhed him to ſay. The fiſcal, irritated by this ſarcaſm, deſired they would proceed to the torture, the ſeverity of which he could not long endure, and therefore beſought them to let him down again to his confeſſion. He then deviſed a tale, and ſaid that about ten weeks ago, a few of his countrymen, whom he named, had plotted, with the aſſiſtance of the Japaneſe, to ſurpriſe the caſtle. Here the fiſcal, interrupting him, aſked, if Captain Towerſon was not in the conſpiracy. He anſwered, no. You lie, ſaid the fiſcal, did he not tell you all that the daily abuſes of the Dutch had induced him to think of a plot, which he divulged to you; and did you not ſwear to be ſecret? Collins denied this with much ſolemnity, declaring that he knew nothing of any ſuch matter. The torture was again prepared, his reſolution failed; he now confeſſed time, place, and manner of executing the imputed plot, in ſuch a way, as his invention ſuggeſted. He was then diſmiſſed, glad to eſcape on any terms.

Samuel

Samuel Collins was next interrogated, who, ſeeing the piteous figure that Collins made at coming out, was ſo much alarmed, that he did not heſitate to acknowledge all they imputed to him, and was quickly liberated. Then John Clark being brought in, was tortured with fire and water for the ſpace of two hours. The cruel torture, by water, was effected in the following manner. The culprit was hoiſted up by the hands, with a cord, on a large door, and the cord which tied his hands, was faſtened to a large ſtaple at the top of the door poſts, by which the arms were extended full ſtretch. The feet being ſome diſtance from the floor, were likewiſe ſtretched aſunder, and made faſt to the poſts below. A cloth was then bound about the neck and face, ſo cloſe, that little water could eſcape. That done, the fluid was poured gently on his head, till the cloth was full above the mouth and noſtrils, ſo that he could not breathe without ſucking in the water. By degrees he was diſtended with water, and ready to ſwoon. At this moment they cut him down, and after he had thrown up the fluid, and a little recovered, the ſame barbarous proceſs was repeated, till the body was ſwollen to double its uſual ſize, and the eyes ready to ſtart from their ſockets.

Clark endured all this three or four times repeated, without confeſſing any thing, which aſtoniſhed the fiſcal and tormentors to ſuch a degree, that they ſwore he was a devil, or carried ſome amulet about him. They then cut off his hair, leſt ſome charm ſhould be hid in it; and hoiſting him as before, put lighted candles to the ſoles of his feet, and ſcorched him in various parts, till the vitals might be plainly ſeen.

Still

Still, however, they could not extort ſuch a confeſſion from him as would ſatisfy them; but at laſt being worn out with torment, he aſſented to whatever they propoſed to him; and their queſtions, of courſe, were put in ſuch a manner, as would ſtrengthen the evidence they were ſolicitous to eſtabliſh.

This poor man, being almoſt martyred, was at laſt carried to a dungeon, where he lay five or ſix days, without any aſſiſtance, till his fleſh became putrefied, and bred inſects. The reſt of the Engliſh were conveyed to the ſame dungeon, where they lay in the putrefaction of their tortures. Theſe cruelties were inflicted on a Sunday; ſo ſyſtematically was this bloody work purſued, that even a day devoted to religion, was not ſuffered to paſs unemployed.

Next morning being Monday, February 17th, they reſumed their atrocious deeds, William Griggs, with John Fardo, and certain Japaneſe, were brought to the place of examination. The Japaneſe were firſt tortured to impeach Griggs, and when this was accompliſhed, Griggs, to avoid a ſimilar puniſhment, ſubſcribed to the fiſcal's interrogatories. By and by Fardo and other Japaneſe were confronted. Fardo ſubmitted to the torture by water, before he would comply with their expectations, which he had no ſooner done than he was remanded to priſon.

Beaumont was now a ſecond time brought up, and confronted with ſome who had confeſſed. He ſtill perſiſted in his innocence and ignorance of the allegations; but at laſt, being ready to burſt with water, he anſwered affirmatively to the queſtions propounded. On being let down, however,

however, he recanted; but yielding to his fate, he ſet his hand to a falſity to ſave his life.

After this, George Sharrock was called in queſtion, who, having witneſſed how grievouſly others had been tortured, made his earneſt prayer to God, as himſelf afterwards acknowledged, that he would ſuffer him to deviſe ſome probable falſehoods, to ſave him from the ſame puniſhment. Being brought to the rack, the water provided, and the candles lighted, he was charged with being acceſſary to the conſpiracy. At firſt, falling, on his knees, he proteſted his innocency, on which they ordered the tormentors to proceed. Overcome by fear, he craved a reſpite for a moment, and in a ſhort time, ſeeing there was no poſſibility of eſcaping with innocence, he invented a tale, in which John Clark was ſaid to have propoſed to Captain Towerſon, to invite the Spaniards to aſſiſt in revenging the injuries which the Engliſh had ſuſtained from the Dutch. Being aſked, if Towerſon acceded to the propoſal, he ſtrenuouſly denied it. Hereupon the fiſcal called him rogue, and told him his evidence was irrelevant to the matter.

In fact, if theſe unhappy men did not criminate each other in the manner which the Dutch wiſhed and expected, they were inſtantly menaced with the torture. To recite the full details of theſe infamous proceedings would be painful: we have already given ſufficient ſpecimens of the pre-determined malice of the Dutch againſt our countrymen. Sharrock, by being alternately threatened and cajoled, at laſt hatched a plot to their mind, and was forced to ſubſcribe it. No ſooner had he done this, than he felt compunction for his crime, and charged them bitterly with

with the guilt of the innocent blood of himſelf and his unfortunate companions, which they ſhould look to anſwer for at the day of judgment. But his confeſſion being ſatisfactory, they diſregarded his ravings, and carried him away to priſon.

After ſeveral other ſimilar examinations, Captain Towerſon was at laſt brought out, and informed of the criminations againſt him. He deeply proteſted his innocency, but to no effect. Some of thoſe, who had falſely impeached him, were brought to confront him. They fell down on their knees before him, praying him, for God's ſake, to forgive them, and avowing the falſehood of their confeſſions, which were made only to avoid torture. On this the fiſcal ordered them to be racked again; the horrors of which they could not endure, and they conſented to the veracity of their former confeſſions.

When Colſon, who had previouſly accuſed the captain, was required to ſet his hand to his allegations, he aſked the fiſcal on whoſe head he thought the ſin would lie, whether on his who conſtrained him to confeſs what was falſe, or on the conſtrained.

This pertinent queſtion ſeemed to ſtagger him a little, and he retired to the governor in another room; but anon returning, told Colſon he muſt ſubſcribe what he had formerly confeſſed, which he did; but added withal, "you make me to accuſe myſelf and others, of what is as falſe as God is true; for God is my witneſs, that I am as innocent as the child new born."

Thus they examined all the Engliſh company in the ſeveral factories on the Iſland of Amboyna, and, during their examinations, tortures, and con-

 feſſions,

ſeſſions, eight days paſſed away. Two days reſpite were now allowed before ſentence. In this interval, one Powel, who had been acquitted, went to the priſon, to viſit Fardo, one of the accuſers of Captain Towerſon. To him this man religiouſly proteſted his own innocency, and the remorſe he felt for accuſing the captain, whom he believed, in his conſcience, to be incapable of any baſe or diſhonourable action; and as an acknowledgment that he had charged him falſely, he declared that he would receive the ſacrament before his death.

On the 25th of February all the priſoners, as well the Engliſh as the Japaneſe and Portugueſe, were brought into the great hall of the caſtle, and there ſolemnly condemned, except four, who, either from their inſignificance, or ſome partiality, eſcaped.

Captain Towerſon, during his whole impriſonment, was kept from the reſt. It was ſaid he employed himſelf in writing; but the contents were ſuppreſſed, ſave only a bill of debt, which a free burgher obtained of him by the intereſt of one of his keepers, purporting, that the Engliſh company owed ſuch a ſum of money. At the bottom of this bill, he wrote theſe words, "Firmed by the firm of me, Gabriel Towerſon, now appointed to die guiltleſs of any thing that can be juſtly laid to my charge. God forgive them their guilt, and receive me to his mercy! Amen."

This bill, being brought to Mr. Weldon, the Engliſh agent at Banda, he paid the money, and received the acknowledgment. All who had given evidence againſt the unfortunate captain, found ſome means or other to vindicate his character to poſterity, by owning the compulſion under

under which they acted, and the falſity of their criminations.

On the 26th day of February, the priſoners were all brought into the great hall of the caſtle, except Captain Towerſon and Emanuel Thomſon, to be prepared for death by the miniſters. Thus the ſolemnities of religion were proſtituted to cloak one of the moſt atrocious maſſacres that ever barbarity deviſed. The Japaneſe, who were partners in the misfortunes of the Engliſh, all, with one voice cried out, When! oh Engliſhmen, did we eat with you, talk with you, or even to our remembrance, ſee you! Our countrymen replied, why then did you accuſe us? Theſe poor people were now undeceived; perceiving they had been made believe that each had accuſed the other. They diſplayed their tortured bodies, and emphatically remarked, if a ſtone were thus burnt, would it not change its nature? How much more then we who are but fleſh and blood?

Whilſt they were all in the hall, Captain Towerſon was brought up to the place of examination, and two great jars of water were carried after him. What he ſuffered is unknown; but it ſeems they made him underwrite his confeſſion.

After ſupper, Powel, Ramſey, Ladbrooke, and Sadler, who had been acquitted, were ſeparated from the reſt. By and by Colſon and Collins were brought into the room where Thomſon lay. The fiſcal told them that it was the governor's mercy to ſave one of the three, and as he was indifferent which, he deſired them to draw lots. The favourable lot fell on Collins, who was accordingly removed from the condemned.

At laſt there remained in the hall ten of the Engliſh, beſides Captain Towerſon and Thomſon, who had ſeparate priſons. To thoſe who remained in the hall the Dutch miniſters now applied themſelves, admoniſhing and exhorting them to make true confeſſions, depicting the future conſequences of diſſembling at ſuch a time.

Our countrymen ſtill maintained their innocence, and as a ſeal of the forgiveneſs of their ſins, and a confirmation of their integrity, requeſted to receive the holy ſacrament. This being denied, Colſon addreſſed the miniſters in the following terms: "You manifeſt to us the danger of diſſimulation in this caſe; but tell us, if we ſuffer guiltleſs, being otherwiſe true believers, what will be our reward?" The preacher anſwered, "By ſo much the clearer you are, ſo much the more glorious will be your reſurrection." With that Colſon, ſtarting up, embraced the miniſter, and gave him his purſe, ſaying, "God bleſs you. Tell the governor I freely forgive him; and I entreat you to exhort him to repent of his bloody tragedy wrought on us, poor innocent ſouls." Here all the reſt of the Engliſh ſignified their aſſent to this ſpeech, and made ſimilar proteſtations of their innocence. Colſon now added, in a loud voice, "According to my innocence in this treaſon, ſo, Lord, pardon all the reſt of my ſins; and if I be guilty thereof, more or leſs, let me, more or leſs, be partaker of thy heavenly joys." At which words, all the reſt cried out, "Amen."

This moving ſcene over, they mutually begged forgiveneſs of each other for their falſe accuſations; and as all had been criminal in this reſpect, from

from the extremity of the torture they had endured, or ſaw awaiting them, pardon was interchanged, and they embraced as friends and fellow-ſufferers.

The remainder of this doleful night was ſpent in religious exerciſes, and in ſtrengthening the reſolution of each other to bear the laſt conflict. The Dutch, who guarded them, offered them wine to drive away their ſorrow; but the Engliſh rejected this falſe opiate, and prepared themſelves by a dependance on God.

Next morning, the 27th, being the day of execution, Powel was admitted to his countrymen, and found them at prayers. They all conjured him to publiſh their innocence, and avow the falſehoods which had been extorted from them.

Every thing being prepared for winding up the tragedy, the condemned were brought forth along a chamber, where the acquitted waited to take a laſt adieu. They renewed the proteſtations of their innocence, and the anxiety that their friends in England ſhould be made acquainted with it.

Being brought into the yard, their ſentences were read from a gallery, and then they were carried to the place of execution, together with nine Japaneſe and a Portugueſe, while the Dutch ſoldiers were drawn out under arms, and a vaſt concourſe of the natives attended to ſee the cataſtrophe. All of them ſuffered proteſting their innocence to the laſt. The Japaneſe too made the like profeſſions, and there appears no reaſon to doubt but with equal ſincerity and truth.

The Dutch had prepared a cloth of black velvet for Captain Towerſon's body to fall on; which

being ſtained with blood, they afterwards placed to the charge of the Engliſh company. This act of inſolence and avarice was of a piece with the reſt.

In an age when ſuperſtition had a very ſtrong hold of the minds of men in general, it is not to be wondered at that they ſhould believe that Providence atteſted the innocence of theſe victims to Dutch monopoly and rapacity, by ſome extraordinary ſigns. We are told that, at the inſtant of the execution, a ſudden darkneſs overſpread the heavens, and a violent guſt of wind aroſe, which drove the Dutch ſhips from their anchors, and nearly wrecked them on the rocks. Other circumſtances of the ſame kind are mentioned. We diſpute not the reality of the events, but caution againſt the general application. The ſame might have happened had they been guilty of all that was laid to their charge. The rewards of virtue, and the divine atteſtations to innocence are reſerved for another occaſion. At that grand ſolemnity, when the accuſers and the accuſed, the revilers and the reviled, are called upon to attend, Providence will then diſplay its juſtice and its mercy, in characters not to be doubted, and in a manner that will ſtrike conviction into the guilty breaſt.

The day following the execution was ſpent in triumph, and in public rejoicing for the deliverance from this pretended plot. In a ſhort time the Engliſh were expelled the iſland; and the Dutch reaped the wiſhed-for fruit of their crimes, againſt the law of nature and nations.

Nothing can be more improbable, than that a few men, engaged only in the purſuits of trade, ſhould ever conceive the idea of attacking a

caſtle, well defended and garriſoned; but the innocence of our countrymen does not reſt on probability alone—it was confirmed by the dying words of thoſe who ſuffered, by the whole tenor of their conduct, by the tacit acknowledgment of the Dutch themſelves, who never pretended to produce any evidence of the imputed plot, except ſuch as was extorted by torture. No written documents were ever found—no voluntary confeſſions were made—intercepted letters gave not the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion of ſuch a ſcheme; and, in ſhort, the proofs of the honour of our countrymen were as conſpicuous, as the cruelty of the Dutch was execrable.

It may be aſked, why ſlumbered the national vengeance? To this we can only anſwer, that the death of King James ſoon followed, and the troubles of various kinds, which early diſturbed the reign of Charles I. put it out of his power to attend to ſuch diſtant concerns. In the beginning of his reign, indeed, he granted letters of requeſt to the ſtates general for obtaining ſatisfaction, which, however, had no effect; neither did the king purſue that point any farther. The Dutch, atrocious as their behaviour was in this inſtance, gave him greater cauſes of complaint. To repel their meditated attempts, he was induced to demand ſhip-money; and this imprudent exerciſe of the royal prerogative began thoſe confuſions, which terminated in the ruin of our government, and gave the Dutch an opportunity to ſecure themſelves in the ſpice trade, which they had acquired at our expence.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

RUSSIAN DISCOVERIES,

IN THE

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

BEFORE the middle of the ſixteenth century, Northern Aſia was almoſt wholly unknown to the Ruſſians. The firſt foundation of the conqueſt of Siberia was laid by a celebrated adventurer, named Yermac, who, at the head of an uncivilized and ignorant band of men, diſplayed more wiſdom and moderation than the more enlightened conquerors of the new world. By the acceſſion of this vaſt territory, the Ruſſian empire was not only enlarged beyond the limits of the moſt powerful nation that ever exiſted, but the way was alſo paved for ſubſequent diſcoveries and acquiſitions.

The Ruſſians having firſt ſubjected the weſtern part of the country, now called Siberia, to their dominion, gradually extended their knowledge of that vaſt region, by advancing towards the eaſt, into provinces yet unexplored or unknown. The original knowledge of theſe was derived from hunters, who ſometimes ſtrayed to a great diſtance from the uſual ſcene of their ſports, or from ſoldiers employed in levying the taxes; and

and the court of Moſcow eſtimated the importance of thoſe countries, only by the addition which they made to its revenue.

The peninſula of Kamtſchatka was not diſcovered before the cloſe of the laſt century. The firſt expedition, towards thoſe parts, was made in 1696, by ſixteen Coſſacs, under the command of Moroſco, who was ſent againſt the Koriacs. This officer continuing his march till he came within four days journey of the River Kamtſchatka, made a village of that diſtrict tributary, and then returned to Anadirſk.

The following year, Atlaſſof penetrated farther into this country, with a large body of troops, and took poſſeſſion of it, in the uſual manner, by erecting a croſs, and building ſome huts. Succeeding expeditions enlarged their knowledge of this peninſula; but, till the iſlands lying between Aſia and America were diſcovered, in conſequence of the previous acquaintance of the Ruſſians with Kamtſchatka, this immenſe track of land yielded little advantage to government. The furs, however, which, in proceſs of time, were found ſo abundant in the Northern Archipelago, ſerved, at once, as a ſtimulus to future adventure by individuals, and an encouragement for government to adopt active means of exploring a country ſo valuable in a commercial view.

But though the Ruſſians were gradually emerging from barbariſm, and advancing in the arts of war and peace, of conqueſt and diſcovery, till Peter the Great aſcended the throne, they were comparatively neither great nor enterpriſing. The genius of one man pervaded the moſt diſtant parts of his dominions. His enlightened, comprehenſive mind, intent on every circumſtance that

that could aggrandize his power, or render his reign illuſtrious, diſcerned conſequences capable of reſulting from thoſe diſcoveries which had eſcaped the obſervation of his ignorant prdeceſſors. He rationally concluded, that, in proportion as the regions of Aſia extended towards the eaſt they muſt approximate nearer to America, and that a communication between the two continents would probably be found in this direction; by diſcovering and opening which, ſome part of the wealth and commerce of the new world would flow into his dominions by a new channel, where he had no competitors.

An object ſo grand and important ſuited a genius like that of Peter. He drew up inſtructions, with his own hand, for proſecuting the deſign, and gave orders for carrying it into execution. This was an arduous attempt, and not to be accompliſhed at once. The ſucceſſors of Peter, however, adopted his ideas, and purſued the plan he had laid down. The officers, indeed, to whom the conduct of theſe enterpriſes were committed, having many difficulties to ſtruggle with, were far from making a rapid progreſs, but they never loſt ſight of the objects in view.

Animated by ſome traditional accounts concerning a ſucceſsful voyage round the north-eaſt promontory of Aſia, in 1648, they attempted to follow in the ſame courſe. With this view, veſſels were fitted out, at different periods, from the Rivers Lena and Kolyma; but, in a frozen ocean, where nature ſeems to have placed her barriers againſt navigation, it was not to be wondered at, if they met with numerous diſaſters, and failed of ultimate ſucceſs, to the full of their expectations. For the knowledge of the extreme regions of Aſia,

Aſia, we are chiefly indebted for excurſions made by land.

A variety of circumſtances concurred to prove, that the two continents could not be very remote. Trees, of different kinds, unknown in thoſe ſteril regions of Aſia, were occaſionally driven on the coaſt by an eaſterly wind. Floating ice, and flights of birds, likewiſe came from the ſame quarter; nor were there wanting traditions of an intercourſe formerly exiſting between the natives of both hemiſpheres.

After weighing theſe particulars, and comparing the poſition of the countries of Aſia, which had been recently diſcovered, with ſuch parts of the north-weſt of America as were already known, the Ruſſian court formed a plan, which could ſcarçely have been conceived by a nation, unaccuſtomed to arduous undertakings and perilous attempts. Orders were given to build and equip two veſſels, at the village of Ochotz, on the ſea of Kamtſchatka, to ſail on a voyage of diſcovery. Though that inhoſpitable region furniſhed only larch trees, which could be of any uſe in conſtructing ſhips; though all kinds of materials were to be tranſported through the immenſe deſerts of Siberia, by roads almoſt impaſſible, or conveyed down rivers of the moſt difficult navigation; the mandate of the ſovereign, and the perſeverance of the people, at laſt, ſurmounted every obſtacle.

The two veſſels were, at length, completed, and being ready to ſail, were put under the command of Captains Behring and Tſchirikow, who immediately proceeded in queſt of the new world, by a courſe never yet attempted. They ſteered towards the eaſt: a ſtorm ſoon ſeparated them, and

did they ever rejoin each other; the diſaſters they ran through were moſt ſevere; yet, with all theſe abatements and diſadvantages, the expectations of the voyage were not wholly fruſtrated. Each of the commanders diſcovered land, which he took to be the continent of America; but we have ſome reaſon for ſuppoſing that this was a miſtaken idea, and that our immortal countryman, Cook, was the firſt who had a diſtinct view of the ſhores of both continents, and aſcertained their neareſt approach, which is computed at thirteen leagues.

The violence of the weather and the diſtreſſes of the crews obliged both captains to quit this inhoſpitable coaſt, whatever it was, though not before conſiderable loſſes had been ſuſtained. In their return, they touched at ſeveral iſlands, ſtretching, in a chain, from eaſt to weſt, between the country at which they had touched and the coaſt of Aſia.

Theſe adventurers had ſome intercourſe with the natives, who, in their appearance and inſtitutions, appeared to have a great reſemblance to the North Americans. They preſented the Ruſſians with the calumet, or pipe of peace, the univerſal ſymbol of friendſhip among the people of North America, and an uſage of ſuch arbitrary origin, as to be peculiar to them.

The valuable furs, obtained among the iſlands of this new Archipelago, were the occaſion of a conſtant correſpondence being kept up between the Ruſſians and them; but, for a ſeries of years, this nation was more ſolicitous to reap the commercial advantages already diſcloſed, than to riſk the event of new diſcoveries, however tempting or important. The ſpirit of adventure ſeemed to

be loſt; when, all at once, it was revived again under the auſpices of the late empreſs, whoſe genius and talents entitled her to ſway the ſceptre of her illuſtrious predeceſſor, Peter.

During the operations of the moſt difficult and extenſive war, in which the Ruſſian empire was ever engaged, ſhe formed ſchemes, and executed undertakings, which ordinary abilities would have been incapable of arranging in the leiſure of peace.

A new voyage of diſcovery was projected, from the extremity of Aſia; and Captain Krenitzin and Lieutenant Levaſheff were appointed to command the two ſhips deſtined for that expedition. In their outward voyage, they held nearly the ſame courſe as former navigators; they touched at the ſame iſlands, and more accurately obſerved their ſituations and productions; and had the good fortune to make ſome new diſcoveries in this Archipelago. But the chief advantage of this voyage was the ſcientific manner in which it was conducted, by which ſome capital miſtakes, into which other navigators had fallen, were expoſed and corrected; and the progreſs of future undertakings of the ſame nature facilitated and pointed out.

The diſcoveries of Captain Cook, who made more important additions to the ſcience of geography and navigation, in a ſingle voyage, than the Ruſſians had done, with all their exertions, for nearly a century, ſtimulated the empreſs to freſh endeavours; and, as a proof how highly ſhe thought of the naval abilities of the Engliſh, ſhe engaged Captain Billings, our countryman, who had accompanied Captain Cook, in his laſt voyage, to execute her intentions.

After

After the publication of Cook's laſt voyage, and a compariſon of it with the antecedent diſcoveries of the Ruſſians, much ambiguity and confuſion, in names and latitudes, appeared neceſſary to be elucidated. Add to this, a ſpace of water, including ten degrees of latitude and twenty of longitude, ſtill remained to be explored: a field ſufficiently ample to employ the talents of the moſt perſevering for ſome years.

To aſcertain with preciſion the names and latitudes of former diſcoveries, and to inveſtigate the iſlands, bays, and harbours, in that part of the ocean which had hitherto been untraverſed, were the principal objects to which the attention of Captain Billings were to be directed. The plan of his voyage, as ſettled in 1785, is thus detailed, and evinces the abilities of its promoters, and the grand purpoſes remaining to be effected. He was directed to proceed by Irkutſk, Yakutſk, and Okotſk, to Kovimſkoi Oſtrog, and having traced the courſe of the Kovyma, he was to make an exact chart of the coaſts from the mouth of that river to Cape North, the remoteſt period of Cook's navigation on the Aſiatic ſide. This was to be accompliſhed, either on ſhipboard or by land, according as circumſtances might preſcribe. In all caſes, he was enjoined to maintain the moſt friendly intercourſe with the natives, and to acquire an intimate knowledge of their manners, population, and country.

Having done his beſt to effectuate thoſe deſigns, he was to return to Okotſk, where two ſhips, of a proper burthen and equipment for a voyage of diſcovery, were to be ready. With them he was to explore the chain of iſlands extending to the continent of America, determining

their latitudes and longitudes by aſtronomical obſervations, and taking a chart of their coaſts, roads, and harbours. He was then to extend his reſearches towards ſuch parts of the coaſt of America as, from different obſtacles, had been imperfectly ſurveyed by preceding navigators.

Such was the general outline of this important undertaking; and that the voyage might reflect honour on the conductors, and the munificent princeſs by whom it was planned, an eminent French naturaliſt was to accompany Captain Billings.

The captain left Peterſburgh towards the cloſe of 1785, and next March arrived at Irkutſk, and in July at Okotſk. A period of ſix years was allotted for the completion of this undertaking, which, we have no doubt, will be highly ſerviceable to the intereſts of navigation and geography, though, from its nature, little calculated for the entertainment of general readers.

We ſhall now give a general account of the Northern Archipelago, and then conclude with the journals of ſome of the moſt intereſting voyages of the Ruſſians in that direction. Without a previous connected view, it would have been impoſſible to underſtand the motives which occaſioned thoſe diſcoveries, or the benefit reſulting from them.

Mr. Muller divides the iſlands, which compoſe the Northern Archipelago, into four principal groups; the two firſt of which are ſtyled the Aleutian Iſlands. The firſt group comprehends Behring's Iſland, Copper Iſland, Otma, Samyra, or Shemyia, and Anakta: this aſſemblage is called Saſignan by ſome of the iſlanders.

The

The ſecond group conſiſts of eight iſlands, known under the general appellation of Khao: comprehending Immak, Kiſka, Tchetchia, Ava, Kavia, Tſchangulek, Ulagama, and Antſchigda.

The third general name is Negho, and comprehends the iſlands known to the Ruſſians under the denomination of Andreanofiſki Oſtrova, ſixteen of which bear the following names: Amatkinak, Ulak, Unalga, Navotſha, Uliga, Anagin, Kagulak, Illaſk, Takavanga, Kanago, the two laſt having volcanoes, Leg, Sketſhuna, Tagaloon, Gorgleoi, Otchu, and Amla.

The fourth group is called Kavalang by the natives, but by the Ruſſians Lyſſie Oſtrova, or the Fox Iſlands. It alſo comprehends ſixteen iſlands: Amuchta, Tſchigama, Tſchegula, Uniſtra, Ulaga, Tanagulana, Kagamin, Kigalga, Skelmaga, Umnak, Agun-Alaſhka, Unimma, Uligan, Anturo Leiſſume, Semidit, and Senagak.

Such are the names and general diſtribution of thoſe iſlands, as far as they were aſcertained, when Muller wrote. Some ſubſequent diſcoveries have been made, but of little conſequence, except in a geographical light. Several of the iſlands, which conſtitute this Northern Archipelago, are only occaſionally inhabited, and others are very thinly peopled; but the general population is very great. The inhabitants, for the moſt part, are of a ſhort ſtature, with ſtrong robuſt limbs, but active and ſupple. Their hair is lank and black, their beards ſmall, their faces rather flattiſh, and their ſkins fair. They are, generally, well proportioned, and enjoy ſtrong conſtitutions, which qualify them to endure the boiſterous climate in which they live.

The natives of the Aleutian Iſlands ſubſiſt chiefly on roots of ſpontaneous growth, and ma-

rine animals. Though their rivers abound in fiſh, and the ſea in turbot, they overlook the bounties of nature, and depend on a coarſer kind of fare. Their clothes are fabricated of the ſkins of birds and of ſea-otters.

The Fox Iſlands derive their name from the great number of black, grey, and red foxes, with which they abound. The inhabitants dreſs in a fur cap, and a coat which deſcends to the knee. Some of them, however, wear caps of a party-coloured bird-ſkin, on which they leave part of the wings and tail. On the front of their hunting and fiſhing caps, they place a ſmall board, adorned with the jaw-bones of ſea-bears, and ornamented with glaſs beads, which latter articles they obtain in barter from the Ruſſians.

Theſe people feed on the fleſh of all ſorts of ſea animals, which they commonly eat raw; but if, at any time, they are diſpoſed to dreſs their victuals, they make uſe of a hollow ſtone, in which having placed the fiſh or fleſh, they cover it with another, and cloſe up the interſtices with clay. They then lay this kind of ſtove horizontally on two ſtones, and light a fire under it.

A perfect equality reigns among theſe iſlanders. They have neither chiefs nor magiſtrates, neither laws nor puniſhments. They live together in families, and ſocieties conſiſting of ſeveral families united, which conſtitute, what they call, a race; and, in caſe of an attack or defence, they mutually aſſiſt and ſupport each other. The inhabitants of the ſame iſland always pretend to be of the ſame race; and every perſon looks upon his iſland as a poſſeſſion, which is common to every member of the ſame community.

Feaſts

Feaſts are very commonly celebrated among them, and particularly when the inhabitants of one friendly iſle viſit thoſe of another. The men meet their gueſts, beating drums, and are preceded by the women, who dance and ſing. At the concluſion of the dance, the hoſts ſerve up their beſt proviſions, and invite the gueſts to partake of the feaſt.

They feed their children, when very young, with coarſe fleſh, generally raw. If an infant is troubleſome with its cries, the mother carries it to the ſea-ſide, and, regardleſs of the ſtate of the weather, holds it naked in the water till it is quiet. This practice, however, harſh it may appear, is not attended with any injurious conſequences; but on the contrary hardens the frame, and renders it unſuſceptible of the impreſſions of cold.

Theſe people ſeldom kindle a fire in their dwellings; but when they are deſirous of warming themſelves, they light a bundle of hay, and ſtand over it, or elſe ſet fire to ſome train oil in a hollow ſtone.

They ſeem to poſſeſs plain natural ſenſe, but have no very quick underſtandings. Slow and indifferent in moſt of their actions, they are ſeldom rouſed from the torpor of apathy; but when once inflamed with paſſion, they become furious and inflexible, and execute the moſt horrid revenge, regardleſs of conſequences. A ſlight degree of affliction, however, drives them to deſpair; and they frequently commit ſuicide with the ſame coolneſs as they ſet about their ordinary actions.

But let us now return to the hiſtory of ſome of the more remarkable Ruſſian voyages.

From the time of Peter the Great, when Behring

ring * was ſent out on a voyage of diſcovery, till the reign of the late empreſs, the principal diſcoveries were effected by private adventurers, whom the love of gain tempted to explore ſeas but little known, and to hold an intercourſe with nations whom they no farther regarded than as intereſt ſwayed. It is not, therefore, to be expected that voyages undertaken merely on commercial principles, by a people far from being very intelligent themſelves, can in general be productive of much information or entertainment. Our review ſhall therefore be ſhort.

DISCOVERY OF THE ALEUTIAN ISLES, &c.

THE Aleutian Iſles were originally diſcovered by Michael Nevodtſikof in 1745. This perſon ſailed in the Eudokia, from the Kamtſchatka River, on the 19th of September in that year. Having diſcovered three unknown iſlands, they reſolved to winter on one of them, in order to kill ſea-otters, of which they found large quantities. Theſe iſlands were unqueſtionably the neareſt of the group, ſince known by the general name of Aleutian Iſles. The language of the inhabitants was not underſtood by an interpreter from Kamtſchatka; and our voyagers carried back with them one of the natives, and preſented him to the chancery of Bolcheretſk, with a fictious account of their proceedings.

* This unfortunate officer was ſhipwrecked, and died on the iſland which ſtill bears his name. We have already briefly ſtated the reſult of the expedition in which he was engaged.

The

The iſlander having been taught the Ruſſian tongue, was then examined as to the ſtate of his own country. He ſaid he was named Temnac, and that the name of his iſland was Att. In the vicinity, he mentioned other iſlands which were populous, and had canoes of leather.

It has been obſerved, that the Ruſſians under Nevodtſikof delivered in a ſpurious journal of their adventures, which impoſition was detected; and the truth, as far as it could be elucidated, was as follows:

After ſix days ſailing, they came in ſight of an iſland, and having paſſed it, they diſcovered a ſecond iſland, where they lay at anchor during the night. Next day ſeveral inhabitants appeared on the coaſt, and the pilot being afraid to land among them, threw ſome trifling preſents towards them, to which they made a return. He then endeavoured to hold a converſation with them by means of his interpreters; but no one underſtood their language.

The following day, Tſiuprof, one of the proprietors of the veſſel, having landed with a party to ſearch for water, fell in with ſeveral of the inhabitants, to whom he made preſents of tobacco and ſmall Chineſe pipes, and received in return a ſtick, on which the head of a ſeal was carved.

Soon after, they endeavoured to wreſt his muſket from him, and ſeized the rope by which the boat was made faſt to the ſhore. This violent attack obliged them to fire upon them, and having wounded one perſon, they all quitted their hold, and permitted him to row off to the ſhip.

The ſavages ſeeing one of their party wounded, carried him naked into the ſea, and waſhed him. Waſhing in the ſea ſeems with them to be a cure not

not only for ills of the body, but the malignant paſſions of the mind. We have already ſeen that fretful children are calmed by the application of cold water.

This encounter made the Ruſſians unwilling to venture themſelves on that iſland; it was, therefore, determined to row back to the other iſland which they had paſſed, where they came to an anchor. In a ſhort time, one Shekurdin, a Coſſack, went on ſhore, accompanied by five ſailors: two he ſent back with a ſupply of water, remaining himſelf, with the others, on ſhore, in order to hunt ſea-otters. At night they came to ſome dwellings, from which the natives fled with precipitation, and hid themſelves in the woods.

The ſame perſon made another excurſion on ſhore, with a larger party, with a view of diſcovering a proper ſtation for the veſſel during winter. In their progreſs, they obſerved a party of fifteen iſlanders, to whom they threw fragments of dried fiſh to entice them nearer. This not ſucceeding, one of the natives was ſeized by force, notwithſtanding the reſiſtance his countrymen made with their bone ſpears, and the Ruſſians returned with their captive to the ſhip.

Soon afterwards a violent ſtorm beat them off from the coaſt, and they were toſſed about for a week, in which ſpace they loſt their anchor and boat. At length they regained the iſland, and paſſed the winter there.

On landing, the Ruſſians were met by an old women, who had been taken priſoner in the late conflict with the natives, and again ſet at liberty. She was accompanied by upwards of thirty iſlanders of both ſexes, who advanced, dancing to the ſound of a drum, and brought with them a preſent

ſent of coloured earth. Pieces of cloth, thimbles, and needles were diſtributed among them, and they parted amicably. Another interview took place, in which the ſame old woman and ſeveral children were preſent, who brought with them birds, fiſh, and other proviſions. Having paſſed the night with the Ruſſians, they took their leave on good terms.

Soon after their departure, the captain, Tſiuprof, and Shaffyrin, attended by ſeven of the crew, followed them, and found them among the rocks. They were obſerved to have hatchets of ſharpened ſtone, and needles made of bone. Their arms were clubs and bone lances.

Before the end of October, Tſiuprof had ſent out a reconnoitring party of ten perſons, under the command of Larion Belayef. Theſe treating the natives in a hoſtile manner, gave them the provocation to defend themſelves with their lances, on which the Ruſſians fired and killed fifteen men, in order to ſeize their women.

Shekurdin, ſhocked at theſe infamous proceedings, retired unperceived to the ſhip, and related what had paſſed. Tſiuprof, inſtead of checking theſe enormities, was ſecretly pleaſed with them, as the natives had become perſonally obnoxious to him; and we are told he had even conceived the horrid idea of diſpatching them by poiſon.

It was impoſſible any longer to keep up an amicable intercourſe with theſe iſlanders; however, the Ruſſians continued here till the 14th of September 1746, during which time they caught many ſea-otters. At laſt they put to ſea, with an intention of looking out for ſome uninhabited iſlands. But being overtaken by a violent ſtorm, they were driven about till the 30th of October, when

when the veſſel ſtruck on a rocky ſhore, and was wrecked, with the loſs of almoſt all her tackle, and the greateſt part of the furs.

The crew having eſcaped to land, and worn out with cold and fatigue, ventured to penetrate to the interior part of the country, and coming up to ſome huts, were informed that they were caſt away on the Iſland of Karaga, the inhabitants of which were tributary to Ruſſia, and were of the Koriac tribe. The iſlanders behaved to them with great kindneſs, till the imprudence of Belayef involved them in diſputes. This man trying to ſeduce the wife of one of the chiefs, the woman gave intelligence to her huſband, and the natives were incenſed to ſuch a degree, that they threatened the whole crew with immediate death; but at laſt were pacified by the interference of ſuch as had not participated in the offence.

Having built two ſmall veſſels, the Ruſſians put to ſea in them, on the 27th of June, 1747, and reached Kamtſchatka with the loſs of twelve men, and a cargo of no more than three hundred and twenty ſea-otter ſkins, which they had ſaved.

The way being now opened to the Aleutian Iſles, where furs were found ſo abundant, different adventurers purſued the ſame courſe with various degrees of ſucceſs; but their tranſactions do not merit a detail.

In Auguſt 1754, Captain Durnef, in the St. Nicholas, made a very profitable voyage to theſe iſlands, on which they remained till 1757, and lived in friendly terms with the natives. Upon the three iſlands which they viſited, they found no more than ſixty males, whom they made tributary to the Ruſſians. The togion, or chief, informed them, that to the eaſtward lay ſeveral large

large and well peopled iſlands, whoſe inhabitants ſpoke a different language.

During their reſidence here, they found three round copper plates, with ſome letters engraved on them, and ornamented with foliage, which the waves had caſt on the ſhore; but to what nation they originally belonged, we are not told; and perhaps it was unknown. The quantity of valuable furs they collected in this expedition, almoſt exceeds belief, and this ſtimulated others to make ſimilar attempts.

Among the reſt, Serebranikof, about the ſame period, in a veſſel manned with thirty-four perſons, diſcovered ſome new iſlands, the inhabitants of one of which ſpoke a language they did not underſtand. Having come to an anchor, they propoſed looking out for a ſafe harbour; but were prevented by a ſtorm, which carried away their anchor. The ſhip being toſſed about for ſeveral days towards the eaſt, they diſcovered four other iſlands in this direction; and ſtill farther to the eaſtward, three others appeared in ſight, but they were not able to land on either.

By this time the veſſel was conſiderably ſhattered, when they fortunately approached another iſland, before which they anchored; but at laſt were daſhed on the ſhore, where they ſaved their lives with difficulty.

This iſland appears to be oppoſite to Katyſkoi Noſs, in the peninſula of Kamtſchatka, and near it they deſcried three others. A party of them going in the boat on a hunting and reconnoiring plan, were attacked by a large body of the inhabitants, who hurled darts from a wooden engine, and wounded one of them. The firſt fire, however, of the Ruſſians, checked their reſolu-

tion; but it was not till after ſeveral repulſes that they retired from the field.

Soon afterwards the Ruſſians were joined in a friendly manner by ten iſlanders, who brought them the fleſh of ſea animals, a preſent the more welcome, as they had long ſubſiſted on ſmall ſhell-fiſh and roots, and were ſuffering greatly from hunger. Several toys were diſtributed among theſe hoſpitable people; and the Ruſſians met with no farther moleſtation. In proceſs of time, they conſtructed a ſmall veſſel from the remains of the wreck, in which they got ſafe back to the peninſula.

During this voyage, twelve Kamtſchadales deſerted, of whom ſix were ſlain on one of the moſt diſtant iſlands. The remainder, on their return to their native country, reported that the iſland on which the ſhip was wrecked, was about ſeventy verſts long and twenty broad. Around it lay twelve other iſlands of different magnitudes, but none ſo large. Taken collectively, they did not contain above one thouſand ſouls. Their dwellings contained no other furniture than benches and mats of plaited graſs.

They were clothed in a kind of ſhirt made of bird-ſkins, with an upper garment of inteſtines ſtretched together. On their heads they had wooden caps, ornamented with a board projecting forwards. Each had a ſtone knife, and ſome few had iron ones. Their only weapons were arrows pointed with bone or flint, which they darted from a wooden inſtrument. The iſland was deſtitute of trees, and the principal root was the cow-parſnip. The climate was found moderate, as the ſnow did not lie on the ground above a month in the year.

In purſuance of the ſame commercial ſchemes as had animated others, in September 1756, Ivan Shilkin ſet ſail in the Capiton. They had not proceeded far before they were driven back to the coaſt of Kamtſchatka, and the veſſel ſtranded. This misfortune prevented them from putting to ſea again till the following year, with thirty nine of the original crew, ſeveral being left ill.

They now made directly for Behring's Iſland, and in Auguſt of the ſame year, they touched at the neareſt of the Aleutian Iſles, after having ſuffered greatly from ſtorms. Continuing their courſe to the eaſtward, they paſſed by the firſt, and anchored before the ſecond. A boat being ſent towards the ſhore, the inhabitants, in a numerous body, attacked them ſo ſuddenly, that they had ſcarcely time to effectuate an eſcape to the ſhip.

No ſooner had they got on board, than a violent gale ariſing, drove them out to ſea; and the weather being thick and hazy, they were forced on a ſmall iſland at no great diſtance, where they ſuffered ſhipwreck. The crew with difficulty gained the ſhore, ſaving nothing but their arms and ammunition.

Scarcely had they landed, before they were beſet by a number of ſavages in a kind of canoes. This attack was the more formidable, as the Ruſſians were diſabled by wet and cold; and no more than fifteen were in a condition to defend themſelves. They advanced, however, to the aſſailants, and one Nicholas Tſiuprof, who had ſome knowledge of their language, accoſted, and endeavoured to ſoothe them, but in vain.

The ſavages gave a ſudden ſhout, and at the ſame inſtant diſcharged a volley of darts, by

which one perſon was wounded. On this, the Ruſſians fired, and killed two of the enemy, and forced the remainder to retire; and though a freſh body appeared in fight, this ſpecimen of the ſuperiority of the Ruſſian weapons had ſuch an effect, as to intimidate them from any new attack.

From the 6th of September to the 23d of April following, they underwent the utmoſt extremities of famine, ſubſiſting principally on ſhell-fiſh and roots, and they were even at times forced to ſtill the cravings of appetite with the leather which the waves waſhed aſhore from the wreck. Seventeen died of hunger, and the reſt would have ſoon followed their fate, had they not providentially diſcovered a dead whale which the ſea had caſt on ſhore.

On this iſland they remained another winter, during which ſpace, they caught a number of ſea-otters, and built a ſmall veſſel from the remains of the wreck, in which they put to ſea in the beginning of ſummer 1760. They had ſcarcely reached one of the Aleutian Iſlands, where another Ruſſian ſhip lay, before they were again ſhipwrecked, and loſt all their furs. Only thirteen of the crew now remained, who getting on board the veſſel commanded by Serebranikof, ſafely landed at Kamtſchatka, in July 1761.

VOYAGE TO THE FOX ISLANDS.

THOUGH ſome of the Fox Iſlands had been incidentally viſited by the Ruſſians, in ſome of the former voyages we have noticed, there is no general

general account of tranſactions there, before that now under review.

In September 1758, two veſſels were fitted out by ſome merchants to hunt for ſea-otters. One of theſe called the St. Vlodimir, ſailed the 28th of that month, under the command of Dmetri Paikof, carrying on board a collector of tribute, named Shaffyrin, and a crew of forty-five men. In a ſhort time they reached Behring's Iſland, where they wintered. In July 1759, they ſteered towards the ſouth, in order to diſcover land; but being diſappointed, they bore away for the Aleutian Iſles. Contrary winds preventing them from effecting this purpoſe, they directed their courſe for the diſtant iſlands, now known under the name of Lyſſie Oſtrova, or the Fox Iſlands.

On the 1ſt of September, they reached the firſt of theſe, called by the natives Atchu, and by the Ruſſians Goreloi, or Burnt Iſland; but as they found the coaſts very ſteep and craggy, they made for an adjoining iſland, named Amlak, where they determined to winter.

To accompliſh the purpoſes of their voyage with more expedition, they divided themſelves into three parties. At the head of one was Druſinin, who went over to the ſmall iſland of Sitkin: Shaffyrin led the ſecond to Atak; and Polevoi remained on board with the reſt of the crew.

All theſe iſlands were well peopled. The men had bones ſtuck through their ears, under their lips, and the griſtle of their noſes. The faces of the women were marked with blackiſh ſtreaks, made by a needle and thread paſſed under the ſkin. They had no iron among them; and their darts were pointed with bone and flint.

At firſt, the Ruſſians imagined that Amlak was uninhabited; but in one of their hunting parties, they picked up a boy of about eight years of age, whom they named Hermolai, and taught him the Ruſſian tongue, that he might be able to act as an interpreter.

Soon after, they diſcovered a hut, in which were two women, four men, and as many boys. Theſe people they conciliated by a mild behaviour, and employed them in hunting, fiſhing, and digging roots. By degrees, others were induced to aſſociate with them, from the character their countrymen had given of the ſtrangers; and they paſſed the winter in ſocial amity, without the leaſt interruption.

In the ſpring the hunting parties returned, who had loſt one man on the iſland of Atak. June, 1760, the ſame parties returned to their former ſtations; and ſhortly after, Shaffyrin, who headed one of them, was cut off, with eleven men, by the inhabitants of Atak. Druſinin received the firſt intelligence of this maſſacre from ſome of the natives of Sitkin, where he then reſided; and immediately ſet out to join his companions on board.

He ſucceeded in regaining the veſſel; but their numbers were now ſo conſiderably reduced, that their ſituation was very critical. At this period however, their apprehenſions were allayed by the arrival of a veſſel, commanded by Betſhevin, at the iſland of Atchu, or Atack. Both crews now joined in partnerſhip. The one of them winter[ed] at Amlak, the other continued at Atchu.

The conſort veſſel was named the Gabriel. She had put to ſea on the 31ſt of July, 1760, and was well manned; carrying, beſides, ſome paſſenge[rs]

and agents for the merchant at whoſe riſk ſhe was fitted out.

The Gabriel, having reached the Aleutian Iſles, ſtood from thence to make new diſcoveries among the more remote iſlands, which lie in a chain to the extent of fifteen degrees of longitude.

On the 25th of September, they reached Atchu, or Burnt Iſland, as has been previouſly mentioned, and joined crews with the St. Vlodimir, which was in the momentary dread of being attacked by the natives.

During the enſuing winter, they obtained a valuable collection of furs and ſea-horſe teeth. In the following June, the two crews being diſtributed on board the conſort veſſels, the Vlodimir remained at Amlak, with an intention of proceeding to Kamtſchatka, while the Gabriel put to ſea in queſt of new diſcoveries.

Touching at Umnak, they took in wood and water, and then ſailed to the remote iſland of Alakſu, where, having ſecured the ſhip, they built huts, and made other preparations for wintering. They found this iſland populous; and at firſt the natives behaved in a very friendly manner, and even delivered up nine of their children as hoſtages to the Ruſſians, to remove the ſuſpicion of treachery; but in a ſhort time, the lawleſs and irregular behaviour of the crew alienated their affections, and provoked them to hoſtilities.

In January, 1762, two of the principal perſons on board, with a party of twenty men, proceeding along the ſhore, offered ſome violence to the young female natives; in reſentment for which their countrymen fell upon them, and the two leaders

leaders were killed, and three wounded. Not long after, the watch of the crew was ſuddenly attacked, when ſeveral of the Ruſſians loſt their lives, and their huts were reduced to aſhes.

The following May, two other Ruſſians were killed, as they were going to bathe in the warm ſprings on the iſland, not far from the haven; on which ſeven of the innocent hoſtages were put to death. The ſame month, a general attack was made on the Ruſſians; but having gained time to prepare their firearms, the natives were repulſed with loſs.

The adventurers, however, finding themſelves in continual danger, weighed anchor, and ſailed for Umnak, where they ſeized ſome of the inhabitants, with their wives and children, to ſerve as their guides in the diſcovery of other iſlands. Stormy weather ſetting in, they were driven out to ſea to the weſtward with ſuch violence, that all their ſails were carried away. At length they ſtruck againſt land, which was found to be in the diſtrict of Stobolſkoi Oſtrog. Six men were immediately diſpatched to land, in order to collect ſome ſupplies: meanwhile, the crew endeavoured to ply the ſhip to the windward. When the boat returned, the men were with great difficulty drawn on board, and the ſhip, without a ſail remaining whole, was driven with impetuoſity along the coaſt of Kamtſchatka, and ran into the bay of Kalatzoff, where their cargo was landed.

During this voyage, the captain and his crew had behaved with ſuch inhumanity towards the iſlanders, that they were brought to trial for their crimes, and the preceding circumſtances, with many aggravations, came out in evidence againſt them. It appears, alſo, they had carried away above

above twenty women and girls, whom they uſed with great brutality. On their firſt approach to the coaſt, fourteen of theſe unfortunate women were ſent on ſhore to dig roots and gather berries for their oppreſſors. Of theſe, two eloped, and a third was killed; when the reſt, in a fit of deſpair, threw themſelves into the ſea, and were drowned.

The natives, of the iſlands they had viſited, are deſcribed as being tall and ſtrong built. They make their clothes of the ſkins of birds, and thruſt bones through their under lips, by way of ornament. Their dwellings are under ground; and they have ſeveral apertures on the ſides, by which they make their eſcape, when the principal entrance is beſet by an enemy.

The iſland of Alakſu is ſaid to contain rein deer, wild boars, wolves, otters, and a ſpecies of dogs, with pendulous ears, which are very fierce and wild. As the greateſt part of thoſe animals are not natives of the Fox Iſlands, it ſeems probable that they have been brought from the neighbouring continent of America. This iſland alſo produces large trees, and many eſculent roots and berries. The coaſts are frequented by large flocks of ſea fowls.

DISCOVERY OF THE ISLANDS CALLED ANDREANOFSKYE OSTROVA.

THE St. Andrean, Captain Andrean Tolſtyke, ſailed from the River Kamtſchatka in September, 1760, and in two days reached Behring's Iſland. Soon after they were driven on the ſhore by

by a violent autumnal ſtorm, without, however, ſuſtaining any conſiderable damage. Here they paſſed the winter, and having refitted their veſſel, they put to ſea in June, 1761, and paſſing Copper Iſland, directed their courſe to the Aleutian Iſles, which they reached on the 6th of Auguſt.

They caſt anchor in an open bay, near Atak, in order to procure an interpreter; and ſoon after ſtood out to ſea, in queſt of the more diſtant iſlands, for the purpoſe of exacting a tribute.

Steering to the eaſtward, they were driven by a high gale of wind towards an iſland, off which they immediately caſt anchor. The following morning ſome of them went on ſhore to reconnoitre, but ſaw no inhabitants. This iſland they called Ayagh, or Kayaku; and another, at ſome diſtance, Kanaga. As they were returning to the ſhip, they ſaw two iſlanders in canoes, one of whom was known to a gentleman on board.

Near the place where they lay at anchor, a rivulet falls into the bay: it flows from a large lake, which is formed from a number of ſmall ſprings. In the ſummer ſeaſon, ſalmon, and other fiſh, aſcend this ſtream as far as the lake, and here the Ruſſians employed themſelves in fiſhing, while the Toigon of Kanaga, with a conſiderable number of the natives, arrived, and was hoſpitably entertained.

The Ruſſians ſeized this opportunity of perſuading the iſlanders to acknowledge themſelves ſubject to the empreſs, and to pay a regular tribute, to which they made no particular objection.

By means of an interpreter, they obtained the following information from the Toigon: that the natives chiefly ſubſiſt on dried fiſh, and other ſea productions; that they catch turbot of a very

large ſize, and ſtrike ſeals with harpoons, to which they faſten bladders.

The ſhip being ſecured, a party ſet out in a kind of veſſels, called baidars, to Kanaga; and from thence ſome of them proceeded to Tſetchina, where the natives received them amicably, and promiſed to become tributary. Soon after, others were diſpatched to Tagalak, Atchu, and Amlak, which lay to the eaſtward of Kayaku.

As none of the inhabitants offered them the leaſt moleſtation, they remained in great tranquility in theſe iſlands till 1764. Their ſucceſs in hunting, however, was not great, compared to that which other adventurers had met with in the different diſtricts of the Northern Archipelago.

The ſix iſlands, which were the ſcene of their tranſactions, obtained the general appellation of Andreanofſkye Oſtrova; or, the Iſlands of St. Andrean, ſo called from the principal conductor of the voyage, and are thus deſcribed:

Ayagh is about one hundred and fifty verſts * in circumference, and contains ſeveral high and rocky mountains, with intervals of bare heath and moor land; but not a ſingle foreſt tree is to be found in the whole iſland. Of berries, they have various ſpecies; and of roots, the principal is the ſnake-weed, of which there is ſuch abundance, as to afford the inhabitants a plentiful ſupply, in caſes of emergency. It is difficult to aſcertain the population, as the natives are continually migrating from one iſland to another.

* An Engliſh mile is equal to one thouſand five hundred and fifteen parts of a verſt, conſequently, two miles may be eſtimated at three verſts.

Kanaga,

Kanaga, to the weſt of the former, is about two hundred verſts in circumference. It contains a lofty volcano, at the bottom of which are hot ſprings, in which the natives occaſionally boil their proviſions. There is no rivulet in the whole iſland.

Tſetchina lies to the eaſtward of Kanaga, and may be about eighty verſts in circumference. It is full of rocky mountains, and has ſome warm ſprings, but very few inhabitants.

Tagalak is forty verſts in circuit, and produces ſcarcely any thing fit for the uſe of man. The coaſts are rocky, and dangerous of approach.

Atchu lies in the ſame poſition with Tagalak, and is three hundred verſts in circumference. It has a harbour, in which ſhips may ride in ſecurity, and contains ſeveral rivulets, which abound in fiſh. Its inhabitants, however, do not amount to one hundred.

Amlak, is a mountainous iſland, about the ſame magnitude with Atchu. It has a commodious haven, and produces roots in abundance. Of ſeveral ſmall rivulets, it has only one which contains fiſh. Its inhabitants are not numerous.

The natives of all thoſe iſlands live in holes dug in the earth, in which they never light fires, even in the ſevereſt weather. They are clothed in a ſimilar manner with the other inhabitants of the Northern Archipelago, and eat their fiſh raw. As they are little provident in laying by a ſtock of proviſions, they ſometimes ſuffer greatly from hunger, when the ſtormy weather prevents them from having recourſe to the ſea, from which they derive their chief ſupplies.

Whenever they paſs a night from home, they dig a hole in the earth, in which they lay themſelves

ſelves down, covered only with their clothes and mats of plaited graſs. Regardleſs of every thing but the gratification of the preſent moment, they poſſeſs neither religion nor decency, and are little removed from the brutes.

Every thing being ready for their departure, the Toigons brought their voluntary tribute, and expreſſed their ſatisfaction at the good conduct of the Ruſſians, and invited their future correſpondence, promiſing they ſhould be treated well.

About the middle of June, 1764, they ſailed for Kamtſchatka, and in a few days anchored before one of the Aleutian Iſlands. From thence they were driven by tempeſtuous weather on a rocky ſhore, where they were obliged to land the cargo, and to haul up the ſhip to be repaired. On the 18th of Auguſt, they again ſtood out to ſea, and having ſoon after ſprung a leak, they were again obliged to refit their veſſel.

On the 4th of September, they came in ſight of the peninſula of Kamtſchatka; but while they were endeavouring to run into the mouth of the river of the ſame name, they were forced by a ſtorm on the coaſt, and the veſſel and the greateſt part of her cargo were loſt. Notwithſtanding this diſaſtrous termination of their labours, this voyage is one of the moſt circumſtantial and important of any we have hitherto had occaſion to narrate in the ſame track.

VOYAGE OF THE ZACHARIAS AND ELIZABETH, TO UNALASHKA.

THIS voyage was conducted by Druſinin, whoſe name has been mentioned before. The

ſhip was manned by thirty-four Ruſſians and three Kamtſchadales; and the diſtreſſes they ran through have not been exceeded in any nautic enterpriſe on record.

They ſailed from Okotſk on the 6th of September, 1762, and on the 11th of October arrived at the harbour of St. Peter and Paul, where they wintered. In June, 1763, they again put to ſea, and, after a proſperous navigation, reached the Aleutian Iſles, and anchored before Attak, where they took up ſeven ſhipwrecked Ruſſians, and among the reſt, Korelin, who furniſhed the following relation.

About the middle of July they proceeded to ſome of the more diſtant iſlands, and having laid in a ſupply of water, they continued their voyage. In the beginning of September, they reached Umnak, one of the Fox Iſlands, where they caſt anchor. Here a large party landed, and, after paſſing over to the eaſtern extremity of the iſland, they returned in ſafety to the ſhip. During this excurſion they found ſeveral traces of their countrymen.

On the 22d, Druſinin continued his voyage to the northern point of Unalaſhka, and having laid up the veſſel in a ſecure harbour, they took the lading aſhore, and began to conſtruct a hut. Soon after their arrival two Toigons brought voluntary hoſtages, and their example was immediately followed by chiefs more remote.

Three companies were now diſpatched on a hunting expedition; one conſiſting of eleven men, among whom was Korelin, under the guidance of Peter Tſekalef; a ſecond, of the ſame number, under the command of Michael Kudyakof; and a third, of nine men, under Yephim

Kaſkitſyn. Of the two laſt no circumſtantial account has ever been received, as not one of them ever returned to Kamtſchatka.

Kaſkitſyn remained near the harbour, while the other two parties proceeded to the northern part of the iſland. Kudyakof ſtopped at a village called Kalaktak, and Tſekalef went on to Inalok, about thirty verſts farther. Having found a dwelling with about ſeventy inhabitants there, whom he apparently conciliated by kindneſs, he built a hut for himſelf and his companions, and kept a conſtant watch.

On the 4th of December, ſix of the party being diſpatched to look after the pit-falls for their game, there only remained Tſekalef, Korelin, Bragin, Shaffyrin, and Kokovin, to guard the hut. The iſlanders ſeeing them weakened by this ſeparation, took the opportunity of diſplaying the firſt proofs of their hoſtile intentions. As Tſekalef and Shaffyrin were on a viſit among them, they ſuddenly, and without provocation, ſtruck Tſekalef on the head with a club, and afterwards ſtabbed him with knives. They next fell on his companion, who defended himſelf with a hatchet with ſo much reſolution, that he effected a retreat to the hut.

Bragin and Korelin, who were in the hut, had immediate recourſe to their firearms; but Kokovin, being at a ſmall diſtance, was ſurrounded by the ſavages and deſperately wounded, before Korelin could come to his aſſiſtance. At laſt, however, his companion brought him off, though half dead.

In a ſhort time the natives ſurrounded the hut, which being furniſhed with muſket holes, ſtood a ſiege for four days without intermiſſion. The

firearms prevented the ſavages from ſtorming it; but the Ruſſians, on the other hand, found it impoſſible to move from their cover on the moſt urgent occaſions.

At length, Shaffyrin and Kokovin, being a little recovered from their wounds, they all ſallied out with their guns and lances, when three of the aſſailants were killed on the ſpot, and ſeveral wounded, and the reſt were put to flight. During the ſiege, the caps and arms of the ſix Ruſſians who had been ſent to the pit-falls, were diſplayed by the ſavages in triumph, and gave an affecting proof that theſe unfortunate men had fallen victims to their reſentment.

The natives retiring, the Ruſſians dragged the baidar into the ſea, and rowed out of the bay without moleſtation. They ſoon after landed at a ſmall habitation, and finding it unoccupied, they drew their veſſel aſhore; and armed with guns and lances, they traverſed the mountains, where they had left Kudyakof's party. As they approached Kalaktak, the village where theſe men had been ſtationed, they fired from the heights, but no ſignal being returned, they drew the melancholy concluſion, that this party had been butchered by the natives. They themſelves narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate. Immediately on the report of the firearms, numerous bodies of the iſlanders made their appearance, and cloſely purſued the Ruſſians, who eſcaped their fury only by the favour of the night. Having reached a rock on the ſea ſhore, where they were ſheltered and could act on the defenſive, they made ſuch good uſe of their firearms, that the aſſailants thought it prudent to retire. No ſooner were they gone, than the miſerable fugitives ſeized the opportunity

opportunity of proceeding towards the ſpot where their veſſel lay at anchor. They ran the whole night, without intermiſſion or impediment, and at break of day, when they were about three verſts from the haven, they eſpied a locker of the veſſel lying on the ſhore. Alarmed by this unexpected event, they retreated with precipitation to the mountains, whence they deſcried ſeveral iſlanders in their canoes, but no ſigns of their own veſſel.

During that day, they kept themſelves cloſely concealed; but when night ſet in, they deſcended with anxious fear towards the haven, and the firſt ſights that ſaluted their view, were the fragments of the veſſel on which they placed all their hopes, and mangled carcaſes of their companions ſcattered over the beach. Having collected what proviſions they found left by the ſavages, they again returned to the mountains.

The ſubſequent day they ſcooped out a cavity, in which they might ſhelter themſelves, and covered it with a piece of ſail. In the evening they paid another viſit to the beach, where they found the image of a ſaint, and a prayer book; but all the tackle and lading had been carried off, ſave the ſacks for proviſion, which being made of leather, the ſavages had ript them up, probably in ſearch of iron, and had left them, with the proviſion, as uſeleſs.

The Ruſſians gladly collected theſe ſupplies, and dragged them to their mountainous retreat, where they lived in the greateſt miſery from the 9th of December, to the 2d of February following.

To fill up their melancholy hours with ſome labour that might tend to give them the pleaſure

of anticipation at leaſt, they conſtructed a little baidar, which they covered with the leather of the ſacks. When completed, they drew it by night to the ſea, and inſtantly embarking, they rowed along the northern coaſt of Unalaſhka, in order to reach a veſſel, belong to Trapeſnikof, under the command of Korovin, which, they had reaſon to apprehend, lay ſomewhere on that direction.

By keeping at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, they had the good fortune to paſs three habitations unperceived. Next day, however, they were ſeen by five iſlanders in a baidar, who, immediately, on deſcrying them, made to Makuſinſk, before which place the fugitives muſt neceſſarily paſs.

Darkneſs coming on, the Ruſſians landed on a rock, where they paſſed the night; and early next morning diſcovering the iſlanders advancing towards them in hoſtile array, they occupied an advantageous poſt, and prepared themſelves for defence.

Part of the ſavages landing, and part remaining in their baidars, they commenced the aſſault with a volley of darts; and notwithſtanding the Ruſſian firearms did conſiderable execution, the ſkirmiſh continued the whole day; at the cloſe of which the enemy retired, and the fugitives ſheltered themſelves and their canoe in an adjoining cavern. The attack was again renewed; but the aſſailants were beat off, though not before Bragin was ſlightly wounded.

In this place the Ruſſians remained poſted three days, ſecure from their enemies; but the ſea riſing at a ſpring tide, threatened to overflow them, on which they ſallied out towards a neighbouring cavern, which they gained without ſuſtaining any loſs.

In

In this new aſſylum they were confined five weeks, watching by turns, and never venturing more than twenty yards from the entrance. They quenched their thirſt with ſnow water and the oozings of the rock; and to allay the calls of hunger, they had nothing but ſmall ſhell-fiſh, which they collected on the beach.

Driven at laſt by extreme want to the neceſſity of attempting ſomething, they one night returned to draw their baidar out to ſea, and were fortunate enough to eſcape unperceived. They continued rowing by night, and concealing themſelves by day, by which means they eſcaped obſervation, till they fell in with Trapeſnikof's veſſel, to their unbounded joy, on the 30th of March, 1764.

But though their calamities were lightened by the enlarged ſociety of their countrymen, fortune was not yet tired of perſecuting them. Korovin, under whoſe command they had now put themſelves, had ſuffered ſcarcely fewer diſaſters than they had done. He had been repeatedly attacked by the ſavages, and ſuſtained ſerious loſſes, nor was he now in a ſtate of quiet. However, his crew being now reinforced by the arrival of Korelin and his three companions, to the number of eighteen perſons, he put to ſea towards the end of April, carrying with him eleven hoſtages.

Contrary winds ſoon overtook them, and after combating their fury for ſome days, they were ſtranded in a bay of the iſland of Umnak. The ammunition and ſails, together with ſome ſkins for the conſtruction of baidars, were with difficulty ſaved. During the landing, one man was drowned, and eight hoſtages made their eſcape in the general confuſion.

Under

Under the preſent diſtreſſing circumſtances, they ſecured themſelves between their baidar and ſome empty barrels, ſpreading the ſails over head in the form of a tent. Two were appointed to watch, while the reſt, being worn out with fatigue, laid themſelves down to repoſe.

Before day-break, however, they were alarmed by the approach of about one hundred ſavages, who, at the diſtance of twenty yards, threw their darts with ſuch force, that many of them pierced through the baidar and the ſkins, and others fell from above, through the ſails. By this diſcharge the two men on the watch, and the three remaining hoſtages were killed on the ſpot, and all the Ruſſians wounded.

So effectually had the latter been ſurpriſed, that they had not been able to have recourſe to their firearms. They were therefore obliged to attack the enemy with lances, and after killing two of them, the reſt were put to flight. Korovin and his companions were ſo ſeverely wounded, that it ſeems the ſavages only wanted reſolution to diſpatch them at once.

The following night the veſſel was totally daſhed to pieces; and the greateſt part of the wreck, which was caſt on ſhore, was carried away by the natives. They alſo ſhewed their reſentment, by deſtroying what they could not uſe; and having thus gratified their vengeance to the full, they retired, and left the wretched Ruſſians at liberty to collect what poor remains of the lading and ſtores the mercy of the ſea, rather than the ſavages, had ſpared.

Soon after this was effected, a large body of the iſlanders returned again, and attacked the Ruſſians at ſome diſtance, but fortunately without doing

doing any execution. They alſo ſet fire to the high graſs, which being blown by the wind in the direction of the tent, was with extreme difficulty extinguiſhed. The Ruſſian firearms being now effectually uſed againſt the ſavages, taught them forbearance, and they moleſted Korovin and his men no more.

Sickneſs and miſery, however, detained them here till the 21ſt of July. They then put to ſea in a baidar eight yards long, which carried twelve perſons, to which number they were now reduced; and ſteered in order to make a veſſel, which they knew to be on the coaſt, and with whoſe fate they were yet unacquainted.

After rowing ten days, they landed on a different quarter of the Iſle of Umnak, where they ſaw the remains of a veſſel that had been burnt, and other ſigns of devaſtation. At a ſmall diſtance from the beach was an empty Ruſſian dwelling, and near it a bath-room, in which, to their inexpreſſible terror, they found twenty dead bodies in their uſual dreſs. Each of them had a thong of leather, or his own girdle, faſtened about the neck, with which, it was evident, he had been dragged along.

Korovin and his companions had the affliction to recogniſe ſome of the corpſes, and were well convinced that they belonged to the veſſel they were in ſearch of. But no traces of the remaining crew could be diſcovered, nor have any circumſtances ever come to light, which could explain this cataſtrophe.

While Korovin and his companions were employed in burying their dead countrymen, and conſtructing a hut, they were agreeably ſurpriſed by the arrival of Captain Glottof and a hunting party,

party, whoſe veſſel lay at a ſmall diſtance from this part of the coaſt.

On board her, Korovin and his aſſociates entered. Thus this was the third ſhip during this expedition, in which Korelin and his three friends had ſailed; and fortune, in the ſequel, determined that they ſhould arrive at Kamtſchatka in a fourth.

But to return—ſoon after this junction, Korovin and a party of twenty men were ſent to coaſt the iſland, in order to diſcover if any of the crew belonging to Protaſſof's veſſel were ſtill in being; but his enquiries were without effect.

In the courſe of this expedition, a great number of ſavages, in a hundred baidars, made an attack upon them with a volley of darts. The Ruſſians fired, and ſoon threw the iſlanders into confuſion. Korovin took ſome women priſoners; and afterwards proceeded to a dwelling of the natives, which he found deſerted, but containing many articles which he knew muſt have belonged to his murdered countrymen.

Towards winter, Korovin and a large party was ſent out on a hunting expedition to the weſtern point of Unalaſhka. When he arrived here, he was informed that a Ruſſian ſhip, commanded by Soloviof, was then lying before Unalaſhka, on which he immediately rowed towards her. In his courſe he had a ſharp encounter with the natives, ten of whom were killed on the ſpot, and ſome women and children taken priſoners.

Korovin having ſtaid a few days on board Soloviof's veſſel, returned to the place where he had been lately attacked. The inhabitants now received him in the moſt friendly manner, delivering hoſtages, and giving him liberty to hunt without moleſtation. They alſo entered into a friendly traffic,

traffic, and were prevailed on to reſtore ſeveral muſkets and other things taken from the Ruſſians who had been maſſacred.

Afterwards, however, theſe ſavages gave indications of renewed hoſtility; but the Ruſſians were on their guard.

Korovin, on leaving Unalaſhka, was again driven by a ſtorm on the beach of Umnak, and detained there in great diſtreſs till the 6th of April 1765. On the 22d of that month, they returned to Glottof; but the party afterwards dividing, Korovin and five other Ruſſians, among whom were Korelin, Kokovin, and Bragin, joined Soloviof, with whom they returned to Kamtſchatka, after a ſeries of diſtreſſes which claim our commiſeration, while they exalt our ideas of the courage and perſeverance of the ſufferers.

From different concurring teſtimonies, and the journals of ſeveral voyages not worthy of a detail, it appears that the natives of Umnak, and particularly that of Unalaſhka, are ſanguinary and treacherous, without religion and morals, without laws or government, and ſwayed by momentary impulſes, which render it unſafe to place confidence in their profeſſions or engagements. They frequently barter their children and their wives for ſuch commodities as they want; and have ſcarcely any rule of action but what their own caprice ſuggeſts.

VOYAGE OF
CAPT. KRENITZIN AND LIEUT. LEVASHEF,
UNDERTAKEN BY ORDER OF
THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

WE now come to the firſt voyages under the patronage of the Ruſſian government, ſince the reign of Peter the Great. During that long interval, the progreſs of diſcovery had been left to intereſted adventurers, who, intent ſolely on gain, conveyed very little information that could be depended on to the reſt of the world. For want of proper aſtronomical obſervations, the relative ſituation of many iſlands was little known, and the confuſion ariſing from arbritary names was ſuch, that what was a new or an old diſcovery could with difficulty be aſcertained. It is not to be ſuppoſed that a ſingle voyage, however, ſedulous and intelligent its conductors might be, would be able to ſettle difficulties of ſuch magnitude; but it laid the foundation, on which the requiſite ſuperſtructure was to be raiſed.

On the 23d of July 1768, Captain Krenitzin ſailed in the galliot St. Catharine, from the mouth of the Kamtſchatka river, towards the coaſt of America, accompanied by Lieutenant Levaſhef, in the hooker St. Paul.

Regulating their courſe according to the information derived from Behring's expedition in 1741, they found themſelves farther to the north than they expected, and open ſea, where, according to the fallacious accounts that had been given them, a continent was to have been looked for. They

They ſoon came in ſight of Behring's Iſland, which is generally low and rocky; and afterwards touched at Copper Iſland, ſo called from the amazing quantity of copper found on the north-eaſt coaſt. This metal is waſhed up by the ſea, and covers the ſhore in ſuch abundance, that many ſhips might load with it at the ſame time. It is chiefly in a metallic or malleable ſtate, and frequently appears as if it had undergone a fuſion, which probably has been the caſe, as many extinct volcanoes are ſtill to be ſeen on this iſland; and the whole chain appears to have ariſen from ſome convulſion of nature, at no very remote period. The evident novelty of every thing juſtifies this conjecture, and the violent and frequent earthquakes, to which they are ſubject, ſhews their volcanic origin.

After leaving Copper Iſland, the ſhips parted in a fog. Such fogs are very frequent in thoſe latitudes; and the hunters, who at leaſt may be ſuppoſed to be well acquainted with the climate, ſay it is very rare to have five days of clear weather in ſucceſſion, even during the moſt favourable ſeaſon of the year.

The St. Catharine wintered in the Straights of Alaxa, where ſhe was hauled into ſhoal water. In the inſtructions communicated to the captain, previous to the commencement of his voyage, it was ſtated that a private ſhip had found a commodious haven there, but he looked for it in vain.

The entrance of this ſtraight from the north-eaſt was found to be extremely difficult on account of the ſhoals and currents; but in the oppoſite direction, it was afterwards diſcovered to be more practicable and ſafe.

On ſurveying this ſtraight and the coaſt of Alaxa, many craters were obſerved in the low grounds, cloſe to the ſhore; and the ſoil produced only a few plants. From hence it was imagined, that the coaſt had undergone ſome conſiderable changes within a few years. Few of the iſlands produce wood, and that only in the valleys, and near the rivulets. Unalga and Alaxa contain the moſt; and thoſe iſlands abound in freſh water ſtreams, from which their extent may be inferred. The general ſoil is moraſſy, and covered with moſs, though Alaxa has a pretty deep mould, and produces much graſs.

The St. Paul wintered in Unalaſhka in 53 deg. 29 min. north latitude, and longitude 187 deg. 55 min. eaſt from Greenwich. This iſland has ſeveral pretty good harbours. It has two burning mountains, one called Ayaghiſh, and the other by a term ſignifying the Roaring Mountain. Near the former is a copious hot ſpring.

The land is in general rocky, with loamy and clayey grounds; and the graſs is ſo coarſe, as to be almoſt unfit for paſturage. Scarcely any wood grows here: the moſt common plants are dwarf-cherry, whortle-berries, larch, white poplar, pine, and birch.

The land animals are foxes of various colours, ſea-otters, ſea-cats, and ſea-lions. Among the fiſh may be reckoned the cod, perch, pilchard, ſmelt, roach, needle-fiſh, and ſome others. The birds are ducks, teals, and ſeveral ſpecies, whoſe Engliſh names are unknown.

The inhabitants of Alaxa, Umnak, Unalaſhka, and the neighbouring iſlands are of a middle ſtature, of a tawny brown colour, and have black hair. In ſummer they wear coats of bird-ſkins

ove

over which in bad weather they throw cloaks made of the thin inteſtines of whales. On their heads they wear wooden caps, ornamented with duck feathers, and the ears of the ſea-lion; they alſo adorn their caps with beads of different colours, and with little bone figures.

In the cartilage of the noſtrils, they place a pin of about four inches long, made of bone or the ſtalk of a certain plant. From the extremities of this pin or bodkin, on feſtal occaſions, they ſuſpend rows of beads. They alſo thruſt beads and bits of pebbles, in the form of teeth, into an aperture, cut in the under lip, which gives them a ghaſtly appearance. Their ears are likewiſe ornamented with ſtrings of beads or pieces of amber.

The hair is cut juſt above the eyes, and ſome ſhave the top of their heads like monks. Behind, the hair flows looſe.

The dreſs of the women is little different in form from that of the men; but it is made of fiſh-ſkins. Theſe they ſew with bone needles and thread of fiſh-guts, in no inelegant manner. They go with their heads bare: their hair being cut like that of the men; but it is tied up behind in a kind of club.

By way of heightening their beauty, they paint their cheeks with ſtreaks of blue and red; and in addition, wear all the noſe, lip, and ear ornaments of the men, beſides rings of beads round their necks, arms, and legs.

In their perſonal habits, they are filthy to an extreme. The vermin with which their bodies are generally infeſted, are eaten with avidity. They waſh firſt in their own urine, and then in water, and afterwards ſuck their hands dry.

When ſick, they abſtain from food for ſome days; and if bleeding is judged expedient, they open a vein with a flint lancet, and then ſuck the blood.

Their principal nouriſhment is fiſh and whale fat, which they commonly eat undreſſed in any form. Marine and land plants and roots are alſo occaſionally uſed, particularly a ſpecies of lily, and an herb called Kutage, which, on account of its bitterneſs, is reckoned an agreeable ſeaſoning to their fiſh or fat.

They kindle a fire by turning a ſtick round a hole in a dry board with ſuch rapidity, that it begins to burn, and the ſparks fall on the tinder or dry leaves, which they have in readineſs to catch them. This mode of ignition is very general among barbarous nations, and does honour to their ingenuity.

Theſe people are fond of butter, as being of a ſimilar nature to their own greaſy food; but bread is little eſteemed. When they were firſt ſhewn ſugar, they could ſcarcely be prevailed on to taſte it; but being allured by example, and finding it ſweet, they carried it home as a preſent to their wives.

Theſe iſlanders live in huts, preciſely after the manner of the Kamtſchadales, with the entry through a hole in the middle of the roof. In one of theſe wretched huts, ſeveral families ſometimes live, to the number of thirty or forty perſons. The women ſit apart from the men.

Six or ſeven of theſe huts or yourts compoſe a village, of which there were ſixteen in Unalaſhka, at the period of this voyage. It is ſaid, however, to have been formerly much more populous. Diſputes with the Ruſſians, in which they were certain to be eventually worſted, famine,

mine, and above all, the introduction of luxuries have had a baneful effect on the principles of life. Not content with their original ſimplicity, they long to enjoy the luxuries with which the Ruſſians have made them acquainted; and for the acquiſition of a temporary ſupply of theſe, they neglect the permanent means of ſupport, and not infrequently ſuffer their children to die of want. No ſooner does man loſe the ſimplicity of nature, than his neceſſities multiply; and the indulgence of one appetite or paſſion excites claims on his induſtry and invention to ſupply other cravings, beyond what he is capable of procuring.

The boats of theſe ſavages, in which they make diſtant excurſions, are conſtructed, like thoſe of the Eſquimaux, of thin ſlips of wood and ſkins. Theſe ſkins cover the tops as well as the ſides of the boats, and are drawn cloſe round the waiſt of the rower. The oar is a kind of paddle, broad at both ends.

Some of their boats are made to contain two perſons, one of whom rows, while the other fiſhes; but theſe chiefly belong to their chiefs. They have another kind of boats capable of carrying thirty or forty men, which ſeem intended for war or diſtant enterpriſes.

They kill birds and beaſts with darts, made of bone or of wood, pointed with flint or ſtone. Theſe points are generally left in the wound, while the ſhaft breaks off, from the force which is uſed to hurl them.

The manners and character of theſe people are adapted to their ſavage modes of life. The inhabitants of Unalaſhka are ſomewhat more civilized than the reſt of their neighbours, but the ſhades of diſtinction are ſo ſlight, that they have none of

them any pretenſions to rank higher than with barbarians. War is their delight; and ſtratagem, rather than force, the object of their ambition to excel in. Where ſo little is to be gained or loſt, and where mutual neceſſities, it might be ſuppoſed, would create a mutual dependance and evince the ſtronger neceſſity of union, it would reaſonably have been expected that animoſity would have been unknown. But among the ſavage and the civilized, the ſame barbarous trade of war exiſts; and though the former have leſs temptation, the latter ſurely have the leaſt excuſe.

The inhabitants of Umnak are formidable to their neighbours, and frequently invade the other iſlands, and carry off their women, the principal object of their conteſts. In countries where women perform all the menial offices, and man is undiſputed lord, the acquiſition of females is perhaps as juſtifiable a pretext for ſhedding blood, as the extent of territory or the power of monopolizing for ſale what ſome other nation muſt buy. From a review of mankind, in every climate and under every kind of government and religion, we are compelled to conclude, that all are nearly in an equal degree vicious and immoral. The cloak of civilization ill conceals the depravity of the heart, and the turbulence of malignant paſſions ſet the beſt principles at defiance.

The journaliſt of this voyage ſays, that theſe people are deſtitute of religion, and have no ideas of a Supreme Being. But they actually do poſſeſs ſuch notions of religion as might be expected from their ſituation. They have fortune-tellers and jugglers, and theſe are every where the prieſts and the miniſters of barbarous nations.

Theſe

Theſe impoſtors pretend to foretel events by the interpoſition of kugans or demons. In their divinations, they put on wooden maſks, and then dance with violent motions, at the ſame time beating drums covered with fiſh-ſkins.

The inhabitants alſo, if they have no idea of good ſpirits, certainly have of bad ones; for they wear little figures on their caps, and place others round their huts to keep off the devils. Such are the indications of a ſavage religion.

It is common for the men to have two, three, or four wives each, who do not all live together, but in different yourts. Theſe are not infrequently ſold, in a time of dearth, for a bladder of fat, or whatever they value and want. The huſband, however, ſometimes repents of parting with his wife, and if he cannot recover her, he is tempted to lay violent hands on himſelf.

When ſtrangers arrive at a village, it is cuſtomary for the women to meet them, and this reception is conſidered as a pledge of friendſhip and ſecurity. When a man dies, the wife retires into a dark hole, where ſhe continues forty days: and the huſband ſubmits to the ſame ſeclufion on the loſs of a favourite wife. When both parents die, the children are left to ſhift for themſelves; and many, in this pitiable ſituation, have been offered to the Ruſſians for ſale.

In each village there is a ſort of chief, called the toigon, or tookoo, who decides differences by arbitration, while the neighbours enforce the ſentence. When he goes to ſea, he is exempted from labour, and has a ſervant to row his canoe. This is the only dignity and pre-eminence he enjoys; for at other times he toils like the reſt. The office is not hereditary; but is generally conferred

on

on him who has the greateſt influence, from the number of his family or friends, or is moſt remarkable for his perſonal qualities; hence the beſt hunter or fiſher is frequently choſen.

During their feſtivals, which are chiefly at the concluſion of the fiſhing ſeaſon in April, the men and women ſing ſongs; and the latter dance ſometimes ſingly and ſometimes in pairs, waving blown bladders in their hands. At firſt they begin with gentle movements, which gradually increaſe till they become at laſt extremely violent.

Theſe people have various appellations, different from the names of their iſlands; but how ſuch titles are derived, they cannot tell. They now begin to diſtinguiſh themſelves by the general name of Aleyort, given them by the Ruſſians, and probably borrowed from ſome of the Kurile Iſlands. On being interrogated as to their origin, they ſaid that they had always poſſeſſed the ſame iſlands, and knew nothing of any other country beſides. All that could be learned from them was, that the greateſt numbers came from Alaxa, and that they did not know whether that land has any bounds. The Ruſſians ſurveyed this iſland very far to the north-eaſt, and ſet up a croſs at the end of their progreſs.

Theſe iſlanders certainly uſe the ſame kind of boats as the Americans; but their manners and cuſtoms have more of the Kamtſchadale origin.

The manner in which the the Ruſſians have conducted the fur trade in thoſe iſlands for a conſiderable number of years, is as follows. On coming to their ſtations, they endeavour to procure, by inſinuation or force, the children of the natives, particularly of the toigons, as hoſtages.

This

This being accompliſhed, they deliver fox-traps and ſkins for their boats to the inhabitants, for which they expect a recompence in furs and proviſions during their ſtay.

After obtaining a certain number of furs by way of tax, the Ruſſians pay for the reſt, in ſuch commercial articles, as by experience they have found to be moſt acceptable to the iſlanders. In the ſpring they collect their traps, and ſurrender the hoſtages. They ſeldom venture to hunt, unleſs in armed parties; for, notwithſtanding the hoſtages, the enmity of the natives ſometimes breaks through all prudential reſtraints.

For a long time the iſlanders could not be made to comprehend for what purpoſe they were enjoined to pay a tribute of ſkins, which were not to be the property of thoſe who received them, but of ſome abſent perſonage. Their own chiefs have no revenue; and hence, the idea of paying a tax to a perſon they never ſaw, was too complex for them to underſtand; but force has ſupplied the place of demonſtration or conviction.

Krenitzin and Levaſhef having ſpent ſome time among theſe iſlands, and made ſome important obſervations, returned to Kamtſchatka, in the autumn of 1769; and ſoon after, Captain Krenitzin had the misfortune to be drowned in a canoe belonging to the natives of the peninſula.

Having thus given an abridged hiſtory of the Ruſſian diſcoveries towards America, which on the whole it ſeems probable they may have accidentally touched at without knowing, however, that they were on that continent; we ſhall conclude this volume, and indeed the ſeries of our voyages, with a brief account of the Ruſſian attempts to explore a north-eaſt paſſage to the Indies.

GENERAL

GENERAL VIEW

OF THE

RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS

TO DISCOVER

A NORTH-EAST PASSAGE TO THE INDIES.

FROM ſeveral preceding articles in our different volumes, it will be ſeen, that an attempt to diſcover a north-eaſt paſſage to the oriental regions was a favourite object, both with philoſophers and navigators. When this idea was firſt ſtarted in Europe, the Ruſſians were little better than barbarians; and, of courſe, could not enter into the enlarged views of their more enlightened neighbours; but, by degrees, as they became civilized, their ſituation, of all others, the moſt favourable for exploring this paſſage, tempted them to turn their attention to its diſcovery, and if ever it has been effected, we muſt allow that the Ruſſians have the merit of this arduous enterpriſe.

"The advocates for a north-eaſt paſſage," ſays the ingenious Mr. Coxe, "have divided that navigation into three principal parts; and, by endeavouring to ſhew that the three parts have been ſeparately performed, at different times, they conclude that the whole navigation is practicable."

The

The three diviſions of this voyage are from Archangel to the Lena; from the Lena to Kamtſchatka; and from Kamtſchatka to Japan. With regard to the latter, it is not only practicable, but eaſy, and, therefore, we ſhall take no farther notice of it.

No one, however, has been bold enough to aſſert, that the firſt part of the navigation, from Archangel to the Lena, has ever been performed in a ſingle voyage; nor does it appear diſputable, but that it has been performed by detached and reiterated attempts.

In 1734, Lieutenant Morovief ſailed from Archangel towards the River Oby; but, the firſt year, he reached no farther than the mouth of the Petchora. Reſuming his enterpriſe next ſummer, he entered the ſea of Kara, and coaſted along as far as 72 deg. 30 min. north latitude; but did not double the promontory which ſeparates the ſea of Kara from the River Oby. However, in 1738, Lieutenants Malgyn and Skurahoff did double that promontory, and entered the Bay of Oby, though with the utmoſt difficulty and danger from the ice.

Several unſucceſsful attempts were made to paſs from the Oby to the Yeniſéi, which, it appears, was ultimately effected in 1738. The ſame year, Feodor Menin ſailed from the Yeniſéi towards the Lena; but was ſtopped by the ice near the mouth of the Piaſida, and obliged to return.

In 1735, another officer attempted to ſail a contrary courſe from the Lena to the Yeniſéi; but, after combating incredible difficulties, for two ſummers, he found it impoſſible to effect his ſcheme, and returned to the Olenek, after reaching nearly the mouth of the Taimura.

Another voyage was attempted in 1739, with the ſame bad ſucceſs, and Laptief, who conducted it, relates, that between the rivers Piaſida and Taimura there was a promontory he could not double on account of the ice.

From theſe circumſtances, collectively conſidered, it appears, that the whole ſpace between Archangel and the Lena has never yet been navigated; but that, which ever way they ſet out, nature ſeems to have oppoſed a barrier to their progreſs, in the promontory near the Piaſida. However, we are told that this paſſage has been accompliſhed by the Dutch about a century ago; but on the inaccurate and unſatisfactory journal of that voyage we can place little reliance. Certain it is, that the ice ſometimes ſhifts, and that one year may be more favourable than another for a navigation in thoſe frozen regions; but what depends on ſuch contingencies, and is, moreover, attended with ſo much difficulty, would anſwer little purpoſe, ſave that of curioſity, even if it were practicable.

Let us now ſee what has been done in the ſecond part of this navigation; namely, from the Lena to Kamtſchatka. If we were to give credit to ſome accounts, this paſſage has long been opened; but though the Ruſſians have made frequent expeditions from the Lena to the Kovyma, the voyage from that river round Tſchukotſkoi Noſs, into the eaſtern ocean, has only been performed once. This formidable cape, according to Mr. Muller, was doubled in 1648, by Deſhneff.

The moſt remarkable incidents of this voyage we ſubjoin.

In 1648, ſeven veſſels ſailed from the River Kovyma, in order to penetrate into the Eaſtern

Ocean. Of theſe, four were never more heard of. The remaining three were commanded by Deſhneff, Ankudinkof, and Alexeef. The two former quarrelled before they ſet out, probably actuated by jealouſy.

On the 20th of July, however, they ſet ſail, but Deſhneff furniſhes us with no details till he reached the great promontory of the Tchutſki. This, he ſays, lies between north and north-eaſt, and bends in a circular direction towards the Anadyr. On the Ruſſian ſide is a rivulet which falls into the ſea. Oppoſite to this promontory are two iſlands. With a good wind, ſays Deſhneff, it is poſſible to ſail from this promontory to the Anadyr in three days; and the journey by land may be performed in the ſame time.

On this promontory, Ankudinkof's veſſel was wrecked, and the crew was diſtributed in the two remaining ſhips. On the 20th of September, Deſhneff and Alexeef went on ſhore, where they had a ſkirmiſh with the natives, in which the latter was wounded. Soon after, the conſort veſſels ſeparated, and never rejoined.

Deſhneff was toſſed about by tempeſtuous winds till October, when, it appears, he was ſhipwrecked conſiderably to the ſouth of the Anadyr, not far from the River Olutora.

Being ignorant of the coaſt, ten weeks elapſed before they reached the Anadyr, where he found a barren country, without any inhabitants. The following year he aſcended that river, and founded Anadirſkoi Oſtrog. Here he was joined by ſome Ruſſians, who came by land from the Kovyma.

Deſhneff having conſtructed a veſſel, ſailed down the Anadyr to its mouth, and, on a ſan-

bank

bank, on the north ſide, he ſaw a great number of ſea-horſes, many of whoſe teeth he collected; and thought himſelf amply compenſated by ſuch ſpoils for the trouble of his expedition. Next year, he projected the deſign of conſtructing a veſſel, to ſend the tribute, which he had collected, by ſea to Yakutſk; that is, round Tſchukotſkoi Noſs to the River Lena, and then up that river to Yakutak; but, for want of proper materials, he was obliged to drop this intention.

The fate of Alexeef remains to be told. While Deſhneff was ſurveying the ſea coaſt, he ſaw, in a habitation belonging to the Koriacs, a woman who had belonged to Alexeef. On enquiring what was become of her maſter, ſhe ſaid, that he and the other captain, who had been taken on board his ſhip, had died of the ſcurvy; that part of the crew had been ſlain; and that the reſt had eſcaped in ſmall veſſels, but where ſhe knew not.

Traces, indeed, of the latter were afterwards found in the peninſula of Kamtſchatka, at which place they probably arrived by following the trendings of the coaſt. Certain it is, that when Kamtſchatka was firſt reduced, the natives appeared to have ſome previous knowledge of the Ruſſians. They ſhewed the very ſpot where ſome of them had reſided, and ſaid, they were held in ſuch veneration that they were almoſt deified, from a ſuppoſition that they were of a ſuperior order of beings. But having quarrelled among themſelves, and the blood being ſeen to flow from their wounds, the natives rightly concluded, they were men of the ſame nature with themſelves. It appears that they intermarried with the natives; but none of them were remain-

ing when Atlaſſof ſubjected this peninſula to the Ruſſian government, in 1697.

From the beſt accounts, it does not appear that any other navigator, ſubſequent to Deſhneff, has ever pretended to have paſſed the north-eaſtern extremity of Aſia.

At a more recent period, in 1761, and the following years, attempts were made to paſs the great promontory of Tſchukotſkoi Noſs from the Lena; but, after the moſt perſevering exertions, the expedition proved abortive; and the details are ſuch, if they do not diſcourage future adventurers, at leaſt, muſt convince them and the world, that no commercial benefit can poſſibly ariſe from this difficult and dangerous navigation. We, therefore, forbear to enlarge on this topic, convinced, that though wiſdom, ſtruggling with difficulties, excites admiration and eſteem, the blind obſtinacy of imprudent zeal, in a cauſe either futile or impracticable, can only deſerve pity or contempt.

END OF VOL X.

BRITISH
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MUSEUM

A TABLE

OF THE

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE WORLD.

☞ Having purpoſely omitted latitudes and longitudes, where their inſertion was not abſolutely neceſſary to illuſtrate the narrative, we preſent our readers with the following TABLE, which may be referred to for farther information of that kind. Its utility, however, is not confined to this work ſolely: in reading hiſtory, or even the diurnal publications, it will be found a valuable acquiſition.

A TABLE

OF THE

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE WORLD;

THE LONGITUDE TAKEN FROM THE MERIDIAN OF THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT GREENWICH.

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*				*Longitude.*			
		°	′	″		°	′	″	
Abbeville	France	50	7	1	N	1	49	45	E
Abo	Finland	60	27	10	N	22	13	30	E
Achem	Sumatra	5	22	0	N	95	34	0	E
Adventure Bay	N. Holland	43	28	0	S	147	30	0	E
Adventure Isle	Pacif. Ocean	17	5	15	S	144	17	45	W
Agde	France	43	18	57	N	3	28	11	E
Agen	France	44	12	7	N	0	35	49	E
St. Agnes Lights	Scillies	49	56	0	N	6	46	0	W
Agra	India	26	43	0	N	76	44	0	E
Aire	France	43	31	35	N	5	26	34	E
Aix	France	43	31	55	N	5	26	15	E
Alby	France	43	55	44	N	2	8	45	E
Aleppo	Turkey	35	45	23	N	37	20	0	E
Alexandretta	Syria	36	35	10	N	36	20	0	E
Alexandria	Egypt	31	11	20	N	30	16	30	E
Algiers	Algiers	36	49	30	N	2	12	45	E
Amboise	France	47	24	54	N	0	59	7	W
Ambrym Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16	9	30	S	168	12	30	E
Amiens	France	49	53	38	N	2	17	56	E
Amsterdam	Holland	52	22	45	N	4	45	30	E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*				*Longitude.*			
		°	′	″		°	′	″	
Amſterdam Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	21	9	0	S	174	46	0	W
Ancona	Italy	43	37	54	N	13	30	30	E
Angers	France	47	28	8	N	0	33	52	W
Angouleme	France	45	39	3	N	0	8	45	E
Angra	Tercera	38	39	0	N	27	12	15	W
Annamooka	Pacif. Ocean.	20	16	30	S	174	30	30	W
St. Anthony's C.	Staten Land	54	46	45	S				
Antibes	France	43	34	50	N	7	8	30	E
Antig. St. John's	Carib. Sea	17	4	30	N	62	9	0	W
Antwerp	Flanders	51	13	15	N	4	22	45	E
Anvers	Netherlands	51	13	15	N	4	24	15	E
Apæ Iſle	Pacif. Ocean.	16	46	15	S	168	27	30	E
Aracta	Turkey	36	1	0	N	38	50	0	E
Archangel	Ruſſia	64	34	0	N	38	55	0	E
Arica	Peru	18	26	38	S	71	11	0	W
Arles	France	43	40	33	N	4	38	0	E
Arras	France	50	17	30	N	2	46	12	E
Aſcenſion Iſle	S. Atl. Ocean	7	56	30	S	14	22	31	W
Athens	Turkey	38	5	0	N	23	52	30	E
Auch	France	43	38	46	N	0	34	36	E
St. Auguſtine	Madagaſcar	23	35	29	S	43	8	0	E
Aurillac	France	44	55	10	N	2	27	0	W
Aurora Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	15	8	0	S	162	17	0	E
Autun	France	46	56	46	N	4	18	8	E
Avignon	France	43	57	25	N	4	48	33	E
Avranches	France	48	41	18	N	1	22	38	W
Babylon Anc.	Meſopotamia	33	0	0	N	42	46	30	E
Bagdad	Meſopotamia	33	20	0	N	43	46	30	E
Balaſore	India	21	20	0	N	86	0	0	E
Ballabea Iſle	N. Caledonia	20	7	0	S	164	22	0	E
Banguey Peak	Malacca	7	18	0	N	117	17	30	E
Barbas Cape	Sanhaga	22	15	30	N	16	40	0	W
Barbuda Iſle	Atl. Ocean	17	49	45	N	61	50	0	W
Barcelona	Spain	41	26	0	N	2	13	0	E
Barnevelt's Iſle	Terra del Fue.	55	49	0	S	66	58	0	W
St. Bartholo. Iſle	N. Hebrides	15	42	0	S	167	17	30	E
Baſil	Swiſſerland	47	35	0	N	7	29	30	E
Baſſa Terre	Guadaloupe	15	59	30	N	61	59	15	W
Batavia	Java	6	10	0	S	106	51	15	E
Bath	England	51	22	30	N	2	21	30	W

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*				*Longitude.*			
		°	′	″		°	′	″	
Bayeux	France	49	16	30	N	0	42	51	W
Bayonne	France	43	29	21	N	1	30	6	W
Beachy Head	England	50	44	30	N	0	19	40	E
Bear Isle	Hudson's Bay	54	34	0	N	79	56	0	W
Beauvois	France	49	26	2	N	2	4	42	E
Belle Isle	France	47	17	30	N	3	6	30	W
Bembridge Point	Isle of Wight	50	40	15	N	1	4	45	W
Bencoolen	Sumatra	3	49	3	S	102	0	0	E
Berlin	Germany	52.	32	30	N	13	26	15	E
Bermudas Isle	Atl. Ocean	32	35	0	N	63	28	0	W
Besanson	France	47	13	45	N	6	2	40	E
Besi..rs	France	43	20	41	N	3	12	35	E
Blanco Cape	Negroland	20	55	30	N	17	10	0	W
Blanco Cape	Patagonia	47	20	0	S	64	42	0	W
Blois	France	47	35	19	N	1	19	50	E
Bojador Cape	Negroland	26	12	30	N	14	27	0	W
Bolabola Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16	32	30	S	151	52	0	W
Bologna	Italy	44	29	36	N	11	21	15	E
Bolchereskoi	Siberia	52	54	30	N	156	37	30	E
Bombay	India	18	56	40	N	72	38	0	E
Bonavista Isle	Atl. Ocean	16	6	0	N	22	47	15	W
Boston	New England	42	25	0	N	70	37	15	W
Botany Isle	N. Caledonia	22	26	40	S	167	16	45	E
Bologne	France	50	43	31	N	1	36	44	E
Bourbon Isle	Indian Ocean	20	51	43	S	55	30	0	E
Bourdeaux	France	44	50	18	N	0	34	49	W
Bourges	France	47	4	58	N	2	23	26	E
Breslaw	Silesia	51	3	0	N	17	8	45	E
Brest	France	48	22	55	N	4	30	50	W
Bridge Town	Barbadoes	13	5	0	N	58	35	0	W
St. Brieux	France	48	31	21	N	2	43	17	W
Bristol Cape	Sandwich La.	59	2	30	S	26	51	0	W
Brussels	Brabant	50	51	0	N	4	21	45	E
Buenos Ayres	Brasil	34	35	26	S	58	31	15	W
Bukarost	Walachia	44	26	45	N	26	8	0	E
Buller Cape	S. Georgia	53	58	30	S	37	40	0	W
Burgeo Isles	Newfoundla.	47	36	20	N	57	36	30	W
Burlings	Portugal	39	20	0	N	9	36	45	W
Cabello Port	Terra Firma	10	30	50	N	67	32	0	W
Cadiz	Spain	36	31	7	N	6	11	50	W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		°	′	″	°	′	″
Caen	France	49	11	10 N	0	21	47 W
Cahors	France	44	26	4 N	1	26	51 E
Cairo	Egypt	30	2	44 N	31	18	16 E
Calais	France	50	57	31 N	1	50	56 E
Callao	Peru	12	1	53 S	76	58	0 W
Calcutta F. Will.	India	22	34	45 N	88	29	30 E
Calmar	Sweden	56	40	30 N	16	21	45 E
Cambray	France	50	10	32 N	3	13	41 E
Cambridge	England	52	12	36 N	0	4	15 E
Cambridge	N. England	42	25	0 N	71	10	0 W
Canary Isl. N.E.P.	Canaries	28	13	0 N	15	38	45 W
Candia Isle	Medit. Sea	35	18	35 N	25	18	0 E
Candlemas Isles	Sandwich La.	57	10	0 S	27	13	0 W
Canso Port	Nova Scotia	45	20	7 N	60	55	0 W
Canton	China	23	7	50 N	113	2	15 E
Carlescroon	Sweden	56	20	0 N	15	26	15 E
Carthagena	Spain	37	37	0 N	1	8	30 W
Carthagena	Terra Firma	10	26	35 N	75	26	45 W
Casan	Siberia	55	43	58 N	49	8	15 E
Cassel	Germany	51	19	4 N	9	29	0 E
Castres	France	43	37	10 N	2	14	45 E
St. Catharin. Isles	Atl. Ocean	27	35	0 S	49	17	0 W
Cavan	Ireland	54	51	41 N	7	23	0 W
Cayenne	Isle of Cayenne	4	56	0 N	52	15	0 W
Cette	France	43	23	51 N	3	42	7 E
Challon	France	46	46	50 N	4	51	25 E
Chalons	France	48	57	12 N	4	22	12 E
Chandernagor	India	22	51	26 N	88	29	15 E
Q. Charlo. Sound	N. Zealand	41	5	58 S	174	13	32 E
Q. Charl. Forela.	N. Caledonia	22	15	0 S	167	12	45 E
Q. Charlot. Cape	South Georgia	54	32	0 S	36	11	30 W
Charlton Isle	Hudson's Bay	52	3	0 N	79	5	0 W
Chartres	France	48	26	49 N	1	28	55 E
Cherbourg	France	49	38	26 N	1	38	11 W
Christmas Sound	Terra del Fue.	55	21	57 S	70	2	50 W
St. Christoph. Isle	Carib. Sea	17	15	0 N	62	43	0 W
Churchill River	Hudson's Bay	58	47	32 N	94	7	30 W
Civita Vecchia	Italy	42	5	24 N	11	46	15 E
Cape Clear	Ireland	51	18	0 N	11	15	0 W
Clerke's Isles	Atl. Ocean	55	5	30 S	34	42	0 W
Clermont	France	45	46	45 N	3	5	7 E

Cape

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		°	′	″	°	′	″
Cape Collnet	N. Caledonia	20	30	0 S	164	56	0 E
Colmar	France	48	4	44 N	7	22	11 E
Cologne	Germany	50	55	0 N	7	5	0 E
Cape Comorin	India	7	56	0 N	78	5	0 E
Compeigne	France	49	24	59 N	2	49	41 E
Conception	Chili	36	52	53 S	72	40	0 W
Cooper's Isle	Atl. Ocean	54	57	0 S	36	4	20 W
Conſtantinople	Turkey	41	1	24 N	28	53	49 E
Copenhagen	Denmark	55	40	45 N	12	35	15 E
Coquimbo	Chili	29	54	26 S	71	15	45 W
Cork	Ireland	51	53	54 N	8	28	15 W
CapeCoronation	N. Caledonia	22	5	0 S	167	8	0 E
Corvo	Azores	39	42	0 N	31	6	0 W
Coutances	France	49	2	50 N	1	27	25 W
Cowes	Iſle of Wight	50	46	20 N	1	19	45 W
Cracow	Poland	50	10	0 N	19	50	0 E
Cremſmunſter	Germany	48	3	29 N	14	7	0 E
Croiſic	France	47	17	40 N	2	31	42 W
Cumberland Ca.	N. Hebrides	14	39	30 S	166	47	0 E
Cummin Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	31	40	0 N	121	4	0 E
Dantzic	Poland	54	22	0 N	18	33	37 E
Daſten Iſland	Caffers	33	25	0 S	18	2	0 E
Dax	France	43	42	23 N	1	3	55 W
St. Dennis	I. Bourbon	20	51	43 S	55	30	0 E
Diego Cape	Terra del Fue.	54	33	0 S	65	14	0 W
Dieppe	France	49	55	17 N	1	4	12 E
Dijon	France	47	19	22 N	5	2	23 E
Dillingen	Germany	48	30	0 N	10	14	30 E
Diſappoint. Cape	South Georgia	54	58	0 S	36	15	0 W
Diſſeada Cape	Terra del Fue.	55	4	15 S	74	18	0 W
Dol	France	48	33	9 N	1	46	12 W
Dominique Iſle	Windward Iſl.	15	18	23 N	61	27	55 W
Douay	Flanders	50	22	12 N	3	4	47 E
Dover	England	51	7	47 N	1	18	30 E
Dreux	France	48	44	17 N	1	21	24 E
Drontheim	Norway	63	26	10 N	11	3	45 E
Dublin	Ireland	53	21	11 N	6	6	30 W
Dungeneſs	England	50	52	20 N	0	59	6 E
Dunkirk	France	51	2	4 N	2	22	23 E
Duſky Bay	N. Zealand	45	47	27 S	166	18	9 E
Dunnoſe	England	50	33	30 N	1	16	20 W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		°	′	″	°	′	″
Eaoowe Isle	Pacif. Ocean	21	24	0 S	174	30	0 W
Easter Island	Pacif. Ocean	27	6	30 S	109	46	45 W
Edinburgh	Scotland	55	57	57 N	3	12	15 W
Eddystone	Eng. Channel	50	8	0 N	4	24	0 W
Embrun	France	44	34	0 N	6	29	0 E
Enatum Isle	Pacif. Ocean	20	10	0 S	170	4	0 E
English Road	Eaoowe	21	20	30 S	174	34	0 W
Erramango Isle	Pacif. Ocean	18	46	30 S	169	18	30 E
Erzerum	Armenia	39	56	35 N	48	35	45 E
Eustachia Town	Carib. Sea	17	29	0 N	63	30	0 W
Evout's Isles	Terra del Fue.	55	34	30 S	66	39	0 W
Evereux	France	49	1	24 N	1	8	39 E
Exeter	England	50	44	0 N	3	34	30 W
Falmouth	England	50	8	0 N	5	2	30 W
False Cape	Caffres	34	16	0 S	18	44	0 E
False Bay	Caffres	34	10	0 S	18	33	0 E
Farewell Cape	Greenland	59	38	0 N	42	42	0 W
Farewell Cape	N. Zealand	40	37	0 S	172	41	30 E
Fayal Town	Azores	38	32	20 N	28	41	5 W
Ferdin. Noronha	Brasil	3	56	20 S	32	38	0 W
Ferrara	Italy	44	54	0 N	11	36	15 E
Ferro Isle Town	Canaries	27	47	20 N	17	45	50 W
Finisterre Cape	Spain	42	51	52 N	9	17	10 W
Florence	Italy	43	46	30 N	11	2	0 E
Flores	Azores	39	34	0 N	31	0	0 W
St. Flour	France	45	1	55 N	3	5	30 E
Fortavent. W. Pt.	Canaries	28	4	0 N	14	31	30 W
Foul Point	Madagascar	17	40	14 S	49	53	0 E
France Isle of	Indian Ocean	20	9	45 S	57	28	0 E
Francf. on the Ma.	Germany	49	55	0 N	8	35	0 E
Francois Cape	Hispaniola	19	46	30 N	72	18	0 W
Old Ca. Francois	Hispaniola	19	40	30 N	70	2	0 W
Frawenburgh	Prussia	54	22	15 N	20	7	30 E
Frejus	France	43	26	3 N	6	44	45 E
Frekel Cape	France	48	41	3 N	6	0	0 W
Friesland's Peak	Sandw. Land	59	2	0 S	26	55	30 W
Fronsac Straight	Nova Scotia	45	36	57 N	61	19	30 W
Fuego Isle	Cape Verd	14	56	45 N	24	28	0 W
Funchal	Madeira	32	37	40 N	17	6	15 W
Furneaux Island	Pacif. Ocean	17	11	0 S	143	6	40 W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		°	′	″	°	′	″
Gap	France	44	33	50 N	6	4	57 E
Gabey	New Guinea	0	6	0 S	126	23	45 E
Genes	Italy	44	25	0 N	8	35	45 E
Geneva	Savoy	46	12	0 N	6	0	0 E
Genoa	Italy	44	25	0 N	8	35	45 E
St. George Iſle	Azores	38	39	0 N	28	0	0 W
St. George Town	Bermudas	32	45	0 N	63	35	0 W
St. George Fort	India	13	4	54 N	80	28	45 E
St. George Cape	New Britain	4	53	30 S	153	8	45 E
George Cape	South Georgia	54	17	0 S	36	32	30 W
Ghent	Flanders	51	3	0 N	3	43	45 E
Gibraltar	Spain	36	5	30 N	5	22	0 W
Gilbert's Iſle	Terra del Fue.	55	13	0 S	71	6	45 W
Glaſgow	Scotland	55	51	32 N	4	15	0 W
Goa	India	15	31	0 N	73	45	0 E
Goat Iſle	Indian Ocean	13	55	0 N	120	2	0 E
Gomera Iſle	Canaries	28	5	40 N	17	8	0 W
Good Hope Cape	Caffre	34	29	0 S	18	23	15 E
G. Hope Town	Caffre	33	55	42 S	18	23	15 E
Goree Iſle	Atl. Ocean	14	40	10 N	17	25	0 W
Gottenburg	Sweden	57	42	0 N	11	38	45 E
Gottengen Obſ.	Germany	51	31	54 N	9	53	0 E
Granville	France	48	50	11 N	1	37	7 W
Graſſe	France	43	39	25 N	6	56	0 E
Gratoſa	Azores	39	2	0 N	27	58	0 W
Gratz	Germany	47	4	18 N	15	24	44 E
Gravelines	Flanders	50	59	4 N	2	7	32 E
Greenwich Obſ.	England	51	28	40 N	0	0	0
Grenoble	France	45	11	49 N	5	43	40 E
Gryphiſwald	Germany	54	4	25 N	13	38	30 E
Guadaloupe	Carib. Sea	15	59	30 N	61	59	15 W
Guiaquil	Peru	2	11	21 S	81	11	30 W
Guriof	Siberia	47	7	8 N	51	57	0 E
Hague	Netherlands	52	4	10 N	4	17	30 E
Hamburgh	Netherlands	53	34	8 N	9	50	0 E
Hang-lip Cape	Caffre	34	16	0 S	18	44	0 E
Harboro' Mark	England	52	28	30 N	0	57	25 W
Haſtings	England	50	52	10 N	0	41	10 E
Havannah	Cuba	23	11	52 N	82	18	30 W
Havre-de-Crace	France	49	29	9 N	0	5	57 E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		°	′	″	°	′	″
Heese La	Netherlands	51	23	2 N	4	45	30 E
St. Hel. J. Town	S. Atl. Ocean	15	55	0 S	5	49	0 W
Henlopen Cape	Virginia	38	47	8 N	75	4	15 W
Hernosand	Sweden	62	38	0 N	17	53	0 E
Hervey's Isle	Pacif. Ocean	19	17	0 S	158	48	0 W
Hinchinbroke I.	Pacif. Ocean	17	25	0 S	168	38	0 E
Hoai-Nghan	China	33	34	40 N	118	49	30 E
Hogue Cape la	France	49	44	40 N	1	56	50 W
Hood's Isle	Pacif. Ocean	9	26	0 S	138	52	0 W
Hoogstraeten	Netherlands	51	24	44 N	4	47	0 E
Horn Cape	Terra del Fue.	55	58	30 S	67	26	0 W
Hout Bay	Caffre	34	3	0 S	18	19	0 E
Howe's Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16	46	30 S	154	6	40 W
Huaheine Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16	44	0 S	151	6	0 W
Jakutskoi	Siberia	62	1	30 N	129	47	45 E
Janeiro Rio	Brasil	22	54	10 S	42	43	45 W
Jassy	Maldavia	47	8	30 N	27	29	45 E
Java Head	Java	6	49	0 S	106	50	0 E
Jerusalem	Palestine	31	55	0 N	35	20	0 E
St. Ildefonso's I.	Terra del Fue.	35	51	0 S	69	21	0 W
Immer Isle	Pacif. Ocean	19	16	0 S	169	46	0 E
Ingolstadt	Germany	48	45	45 N	11	22	30 E
St. John's	Antigua	17	4	30 N	62	9	0 W
St. John's	Newfoundl.	47	32	0 N	52	26	0 W
St. Joseph's	California	23	3	42 S	109	42	30 W
Irraname Isle	Pacif. Ocean	19	31	0 S	170	21	0 E
Islamabad	India	22	20	0 N	91	45	0 E
Isle of Pines	Pacif. Ocean	22	38	0 S	167	38	0 E
Ispahan	Persia	32	25	0 N	52	50	0 E
St. Juan Cape	Staten Land	54	47	10 S	63	47	0 W
Judda	Arabia	21	29	0 N	39	22	0 E
St. Julian Port	Patagonia	49	10	0 S	68	44	0 W
Juthia	India	14	18	0 N	100	50	0 E
Kedgeree	India	21	48	0 N	88	50	15 E
Kiow	Ukraine	50	30	0 N	31	7	30 E
Kola	Lapland	68	52	30 N	33	8	0 E
Ladrone Grand	Pacif. Ocean	22	2	0 N	113	56	0 E
Laguna	Teneriffe	28	28	57 N	16	18	15 W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*				*Longitude.*			
		°	′	″		°	′	″	
Lancerota E. Pt.	Canaries	29	14	0	N	13	26	0	W
Landau	France	49	11	38	N	8	7	30	E
Landſcroon	Sweden	55	52	0	N	12	46	45	E
Langres	France	47	52	17	N	5	19	23	E
Lauſanne	Swiſſerland	46	31	5	N	6	45	15	E
Lectoure	France	43	56	2	N	0	36	53	E
Leeds	England	53	48	0	N	1	34	15	W
Leiceſter	England	52	38	0	N	1	8	30	W
Leipſic	Saxony	51	19	14	N	12	20	0	E
Leper's Iſland	Pacif. Ocean	15	23	30	S	167	58	15	E
Leſkeard	England	50	26	55	N	4	41	45	W
Leſparre	France	45	18	33	N	0	27	3	W
Leyden	Holland	52	10	0	N	4	27	30	E
Liege	Netherlands	50	37	30	N	5	35	0	E
Lima	Peru	12	1	15	S	76	49	30	W
Limoges	France	45	49	53	N	1	15	9	E
Lingtz	Germany	48	16	0	N	13	57	30	E
Liſieux	France	49	11	0	N	0	15	0	E
Liſle	Flanders	50	37	50	N	3	4	16	E
Liſbon	Portugal	38	42	25	N	9	9	59	W
Lion's Bank	Atl. Ocean	56	40	0	N	17	45	0	W
Liſburne Cape	N. Hebrides	15	40	45	S	166	57	0	E
Lizard	England	49	57	30	N	5	15	0	W
Lombes	France	43	28	30	N	0	55	9	E
London St. Paul's	England	51	31	0	N	0	5	37	W
Lorenzo Cape	Peru	1	2	0	S	80	17	0	W
St. Louis Port	Hiſpaniola	18	18	50	N	73	16	0	W
St. Louis Port	Mauritius	20	9	45	S	57	28	0	E
Louiſburg	Cape Breton	45	53	39	N	59	53	45	W
Louveau	India	12	42	30	N	101	1	30	E
Louvain	Netherlands	50	53	3	N	4	44	15	E
St. Lucia Iſle	Antilles	13	24	30	N	60	51	30	W
Lunden	Sweden	55	41	36	N	13	21	15	E
Luneville	France	48	35	33	N	6	30	6	E
Luſon	France	46	27	14	N	1	10	34	W
Luxembourg	Netherlands	49	37	6	N	6	11	45	E
Lyons	France	45	45	51	N	4	49	43	E
Macao	China	22	12	44	N	113	46	15	E
Macaſſar	Celebes	5	9	0	S	119	48	45	E
Madeira Funchal	Atl. Ocean	32	37	40	N	17	6	15	W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude.*		
		°	′	″	°	′	″
Madras	India	13	4	54 N	80	28	45 E
Madre de Oios Pt.	Marquesas	9	55	30 S	139	8	40 W
Madrid	Spain	40	25	0 N	3	25	45 W
Magdalena Isle	Pacif. Ocean	10	25	30 S	138	49	0 W
Mahon Port	Minorca	39	50	46 N	3	48	30 E
Majorca Isle	Mediterr. Sea	39	35	0 N	2	29	45 E
Malacca	India	2	12	6 N	102	5	0 E
Malines	Netherlands	51	1	50 N	4	28	45 E
Mallicola Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16	15	30 S	167	39	15 E
St. Maloes	France	48	38	59 N	2	2	22 W
Malta Isle	Mediterr. Sea	35	54	0 N	14	28	30 E
Manilla	Philippines	14	36	8 N	120	53	24 E
Marigalante Isle	Atl. Ocean	15	55	15 N	61	11	0 W
Marseilles	France	43	17	45 N	5	22	8 E
St. Martha	Terra Firma	11	26	40 N	74	4	30 W
St. Martin's Isle	Carib. Sea	18	4	20 N	63	2	0 W
Martinico Isle	Atl. Ocean	14	44	0 N	61	21	16 W
St. Mary's Isle	Scilly Isles	49	57	30 N	6	43	0 W
St. Mary's Town	Azores	36	56	40 N	25	9	15 W
Maskelyne's Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16	32	0 S	167	59	15 E
St. Matth. Lights	France	48	19	52 N	4	47	25 W
Mauritius	Indian Ocean	20	9	45 S	57	29	15 E
Maurus Isle	Pacif. Ocean	16	25	40 S	152	32	40 W
Mayance	Germany	49	54	0 N	8	20	0 E
Mayne John's Isle	North Ocean	71	10	0 N	9	49	30 W
Mayo Isle	Cape Verd	15	10	0 N	23	5	0 W
Meaux	France	48	57	37 N	2	52	35 E
Mende	France	44	30	47 N	3	29	32 E
Mergui	Siam	12	12	0 N	98	8	45 E
Metz	France	49	7	5 N	6	11	0 E
Mew Stone	New Holland	43	48	0 S	146	27	0 E
Mexico	Mexico	19	54	0 N	100	5	45 W
Mezieres	France	49	45	47 N	4	43	16 E
Miatea Isle	Pacif. Ocean	17	52	0 S	148	6	0 W
St. Michael's Isle	Azores	37	47	0 N	25	42	0 W
Middleburg Isle	Pacif. Ocean	21	20	30 S	174	34	0 W
Milan	Italy	45	28	10 N	9	10	0 E
Milo Isle	Mediterr. Sea	36	41	0 N	25	0	0 E
Modena	Italy	44	34	0 N	11	12	30 E
Mons	Netherlands	50	27	10 N	3	57	15 E
Montagu Cape	Sandw. Land	58	33	0 S	26	46	0 W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*				*Longitude.*			
		°	′	″		°	′	″	
Montagu Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	17	26	0	S	168	31	30	E
Montmirail	France	48	52	8	N	3	32	16	E
Montpellier	France	43	36	33	N	3	52	44	E
Montſerrat Iſle	Carib. Sea	16	47	30	N	62	17	0	W
Monument, The	Pacif. Ocean	17	14	15	S	168	38	15	E
Moſcow	Moſcovy	55	45	20	N	37	45	45	E
Moulins	France	46	34	4	N	3	19	59	E
Munich	Bavaria	48	9	55	N	11	30	0	E
Muſketto Cove	Greenland	64	55	13	N	52	56	45	W
Muſwell Hill	England	51	35	32	N	0	7	20	W
Namur	Netherlands	50	28	32	N	4	44	45	E
Nancy	France	48	41	28	N	6	11	33	E
Nangaſachi	Japan	32	32	0	N	128	46	15	E
Nantes	France	47	13	7	N	1	33	48	W
Naples	Italy	40	50	45	N	14	13	48	E
Narbonne	France	43	11	13	N	3	0	8	E
Nevers	France	46	59	13	N	3	9	25	E
New Year's Har.	Staten Land	54	48	55	S	64	11	0	W
Nice	France	43	41	54	N	7	17	15	E
St. Nicholas Mole	Hiſpaniola	19	49	20	N	73	29	45	W
Nieuport	Flanders	51	7	41	N	2	45	0	E
Ningpo	China	29	57	45	N	120	18	0	E
Niſmes	France	43	50	35	N	4	21	11	E
Noir Cape	Terra del Fue.	54	32	30	S	73	3	15	W
Norfolk Iſland	Pacif. Ocean	29	1	45	S	168	10	0	E
Noriton	Pennſylvania	40	9	56	N	75	23	30	W
North Cape	Lapland	71	10	0	N	25	57	0	E
Cape North	South Georgia	54	4	45	N	38	15	0	W
Noyon	France	49	34	37	N	3	0	43	E
Nuremberg	Germany	49	27	10	N	11	7	0	E
Oaitipeha Bay	Otaheite	17	45	45	S	149	14	20	W
Ochoz	Tartary	59	20	10	N	143	12	30	E
Ohamanenoha Har.	Ulietea	16	45	30	S	151	38	5	W
Ohevahoa Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	9	40	40	S	139	1	40	W
Ohitahoo Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	9	55	30	S	139	6	0	W
Oleron Iſle	France	46	2	50	N	1	25	13	W
Olinde	Braſil	8	13	0	S	35	5	30	W
St. Omer's	Flanders	50	44	46	N	2	14	57	E
Onateayo Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	9	58	0	S	138	51	0	W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*			*Longitude*		
		°	′	″	°	′	″
Oporto	Portugal	41	10	0 N	8	27	0 W
Orenburg	Tartary	51	46	0 N	55	9	30 E
Orleans	France	47	54	4 N	1	54	22 E
Orleans New	Louſiana	29	57	45 N	89	58	45 W
Orotova	Teneriffe	28	23	27 N	16	24	11 W
Orſk	Tartary	51	12	30 N	58	32	30 E
Ortagal Cape	Spain	43	46	30 N	7	39	0 W
Oſnaburg Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	17	52	20 S	148	6	0 W
Oſtend	Netherlands	51	13	55 N	2	55	45 E
Owharre Bay	Huaheine	16	44	15 S	151	8	15 W
Oxford Obſerv.	England	51	45	38 N	1	15	30 W
Padua	Italy	45	22	26 N	11	55	30 E
Paita	Peru	5	12	0 S			
Palliſer's Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	15	38	15 S	146	30	15 W
Palliſer Cape	N. Zealand	41	38	0 S	175	18	0 E
Palma Iſle	Canaries	28	36	45 N	17	50	0 W
Palmerſton Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	18	0	0 S	162	57	0 W
Panama	Mexico	8	47	48 N	80	21	0 W
Paoom Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	16	30	0 S	168	28	45 E
Paris Obſerv.	France	48	50	14 N	2	20	0 E
Patrixfiord	Iceland	65	35	45 N	24	10	0 W
Pau	France	43	15	0 N	0	9	0 W
St. Paul's Iſle	Indian Ocean	37	51	0 S	77	48	0 E
St. Paul de Leon	France	48	40	55 N	4	0	21 W
Pekin	China	39	55	30 N	116	24	15 E
Perigueux	France	45	11	10 N	0	43	1 E
Perinaldi	Italy	43	53	20 N	7	40	0 E
Perpignan	France	42	41	55 N	2	54	5 E
St. Peter's Fort	Martinico	14	44	0 N	61	21	16 W
St. Peter's Iſle	Atl. Ocean	46	46	30 N	56	17	0 W
Peterſburg	Ruſſia	59	56	0 N	30	19	15 E
Petit Goave	Hiſpaniola	18	27	0 N	72	52	30 W
Petropauloſkoi	Kamtſchatka	53	1	20 N	158	35	0 E
Philadelphia	Pennſylvania	39	56	55 N	75	13	30 W
St. Philip's Fort	Minorca	39	50	46 N	3	48	30 E
Pickerſgill's Iſle	Atl. Ocean	54	42	30 S	36	58	0 W
Pickerſgill's Har.	N. Zealand	55	47	27 S	166	18	9 E
Pico	Azores	38	28	40 N	28	26	0 W
Pines Iſle	N. Caledonia	22	38	0 S	167	38	0 E
Piſa	Italy	43	43	7 N	10	12	0 E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*				*Longitude.*			
		°	′	″		°	′	″	
Plymouth	England	50	22	24	N	4	15	38	W
Poictiers	France	46	35	0	N	0	20	5	E
Pollingen	Germany	47	48	8	N	10	43	45	E
Pondicherry	India	11	41	55	N	79	52	45	E
Ponoi	Lapland	67	6	30	N	36	23	15	E
Pontoiſe	France	49	3	2	N	2	5	37	E
Porto Bello	Mexico	9	33	5	N	79	50	0	W
Porto Sancto Iſle	Madeira	32	58	15	N	16	25	15	W
Port Royal	Jamaica	18	0	0	N	76	45	30	W
Port Royal	Martinico	14	35	55	N	61	9	0	W
Portſmouth To.	England	50	47	5	N	1	6	15	W
——Academy	England	50	48	3	N	1	6	18	W
Portland Iſle	North Seas	63	22	0	N	18	54	0	W
Portland Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	39	25	0	S	178	12	0	E
Port Paix	Hiſpaniola	19	58	0	N	73	2	0	W
Port Praya	St. Jago	14	53	53	N	23	29	22	W
Prague	Bohemia	50	4	30	N	14	45	0	E
Pr. of Wales's Ft.	New Wales	58	47	32	N	94	7	30	W
Providence	N. England	41	50	40	N	71	26	0	W
Pudyoua	N. Caledonia	20	18	0	S	164	41	14	E
Pulo Condor Iſle	Indian Ocean	8	40	0	N	107	20	0	E
Pulo Timon Iſle	Gulph Siam	3	0	0	N	104	25	0	E
Pyleſtauat's Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	21	23	0	S	175	41	30	W
Quebec	Canada	46	55	0	N	69	53	0	W
Quimper	France	47	58	24	N	4	7	25	W
St. Quinton	France	49	50	51	N	3	17	23	E
Quiros Cape	N. Hebrides	14	56	8	S	167	20	0	E
Quito	Peru	0	13	17	S	77	55	0	W
Rakah Ancient	Meſopotamia	30	1	0	N	38	50	0	E
Ramhead	England	50	18	40	N	4	20	15	W
Re Iſle	France	46	14	48	N	1	34	28	W
Recif	Braſil	8	10	0	S	35	35	0	W
Reikianeſs Cape	Iceland	63	55	0	N	22	47	30	W
Rennes	France	48	6	45	N	1	41	53	W
Reſolution Bay	Ohitahoo	9	55	30	S	139	8	40	W
Reſolution Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	17	23	30	S	141	45	0	W
Reſolution Port	Tanna	19	32	25	S	169	41	5	E
Rheims	France	49	14	36	N	4	2	53	E
Rhodes	France	44	21	0	N	2	34	20	E

Names of Places.	Sea or Country.	Latitude.				Longitude.			
		°	′	″		°	′	″	
Rimini	Italy	44	3	43	N	12	34	15	E
Rio Janeiro	Brasil	22	54	10	S	42	43	45	W
Rochelle	France	46	9	21	N	1	9	55	W
Rochford	France	46	2	34	N	0	58	34	W
Rock of Lisbon	Portugal	38	45	30	N	9	35	30	W
Rodrigues Isle	Indian Ocean	19	40	40	S	63	10	0	E
Rome St. Peter's	Italy	41	53	54	N	12	29	15	E
Rotterdam	Holland	51	56	0	N	4	28	15	E
Rotterdam Isle	Pacif. Ocean	20	16	30	S	174	30	30	W
Rouen	France	49	26	43	N	1	5	20	W
Saba Isle	Carib. Sea	17	39	30	N	63	17	15	W
Sable Cape	Nova Scotia	43	23	45	N	65	39	15	W
Sagan	Silesia	51	42	12	N	15	22	15	E
Saintes	France	45	44	43	N	0	38	54	W
St. Croix	France	48	0	35	N	7	23	55	E
Sall Isle	Atl. Ocean	16	38	15	N	22	56	15	W
Salonique	Turkey	40	41	10	N	23	8	0	E
Salvages Isles	Atl. Ocean	30	0	0	N	15	54	0	W
Sumana	Hispaniola	19	15	0	N	69	16	30	W
Sancta Cruz	Teneriffe	28	27	30	N	16	16	15	W
Sandwich Bay	South Georgia	54	42	0	S	36	12	0	W
Sandwich Cape	Mallicola	16	28	0	S	167	59	0	E
Sandwich Har.	Mallicola	16	25	20	S	167	53	0	E
Sandwich Isles	Pacif. Ocean	17	41	0	S	168	33	0	E
Saunder's Cape	Sandw. Land	54	6	30	S	36	57	30	W
Saunder's Isle	South Georgia	58	0	0	S	26	58	0	E
Savage Isle	Pacif. Ocean	19	2	15	S	169	30	30	W
Schwezingen	Germany	49	23	4	N	8	40	45	E
Scilly Isles Lights	Eng. Channel	49	56	0	N	6	46	0	W
Sebastian St. Cape	Madagascar	12	30	0	S	46	25	0	E
Sedan	France	49	42	29	N	4	57	36	E
Sedz	France	48	36	21	N	0	9	49	E
Senegal	Negroland	15	53	0	N	16	31	30	W
Senlis	France	49	12	23	N	2	35	0	E
Sens	France	48	11	56	N	3	16	58	E
Senones	France	48	23	7	N	6	57	0	E
Shepherd's Isles	Pacif. Ocean	16	58	0	S	168	42	0	E
Sherborn Castle	England	51	39	25	N	1	0	0	W
Siam	India	14	18	0	N	100	50	0	E
Singham-fu	China	31	16	30	N	108	43	45	E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*				*Longitude.*			
		o	'	"		o	'	"	
Sifteron	France	44	11	21	N	5	6	4	E
Smyrna	Natolia	38	28	7	N	27	19	45	E
Snæfell Mount	Iceland	64	52	20	N	23	54	o	W
Soiffons	France	49	22	32	N	3	19	28	E
Sombavera Iſles	Carib. Sea	18	38	o	N	63	37	30	W
Sooloo	India	5	57	o	N	121	15	30	E
Southern Thule	Sandw. Land	59	34	o	S	27	45	o	W
Speaker Bank	Indian Ocean	4	45	o	S	72	57	o	E
Stalbridge	England	50	57	o	N	2	23	30	W
Start Point	England	50	9	o	N	3	51	15	W
Stockholm	Sweden	59	20	31	N	18	3	55	E
Straumneſs	Iceland	65	39	40	N	24	29	15	W
Stratſbourg	France	48	34	36	N	7	46	18	E
Succeſs Bay	Terra del Fue.	54	49	45	S	65	25	o	W
Succeſs Cape	Terra del Fue.	55	1	o	S	65	27	o	W
Sultz	France	47	53	10	N	7	14	32	W
Surat	India	21	10	o	N	72	22	30	W
Table Iſland	N. Hebrides	15	38	o	S	167	7	o	E
Tanna	Pacif. Ocean	19	32	25	S	169	41	5	E
Taoukaa Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	14	30	30	S	145	9	30	W
Taraſcon	France	43	48	20	N	4	39	36	E
Tarbes	France	43	14	2	N	o	3	33	E
Taſſacorta	Iſle Palma	28	38	o	N	17	58	o	W
Temontengis	Sooloo	5	57	o	N	120	53	30	E
Teneriffe Peak	Canaries	28	12	54	N	16	29	24	W
Tercera	Azores	38	45	o	N	27	6	o	W
Thionville	France	49	21	30	N	6	10	30	E
Thomas St. Iſle	Virginia Iſles	18	21	55	N	64	51	30	W
Thule Southern	Sandw. Land	59	34	o	S	27	45	o	W
Thury	France	49	21	28	N	2	18	30	E
Timer St. W. Pt.	India	10	23	o	S	123	59	o	E
Timor La. S. Poi.	India	8	15	o	S	131	54	o	E
Tobolſki	Siberia	58	12	18	N	68	12	45	E
Tolaga Bay	N. Zealand	38	21	30	S	178	33	5	E
Toledo	Spain	39	50	o	N	3	20	o	W
Tomſk	Siberia	56	29	58	N	84	59	30	E
Tongatabu Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	21	9	o	S	174	46	o	W
Tonnerre	France	47	51	8	N	3	58	44	E
Tornea	Sweden	65	50	50	N	24	12	o	E
Toulon	France	43	7	24	N	5	56	35	E

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*				*Longitude.*			
		°	′	″		°	′	″	
Toulouſe	France	43	35	54	N	1	21	3	E
Tournan	France	48	43	57	N	2	45	15	E
Tours	France	47	23	44	N	0	41	11	E
Traitor's Head	Erramanga	18	43	30	S	169	20	30	E
Tripoli	Barbary	32	53	40	N	13	5	15	E
Troyes	France	48	18	2	N	4	4	55	E
Turin	Italy	45	5	20	N	7	40	0	E
Turnagain Cape	N. Zealand	40	28	0	S	176	56	0	E
Turtle Iſland	Pacif. Ocean	19	48	45	S	177	57	0	W
Tyrnaw	Hungary	48	23	30	N	17	33	45	E
Ulietea	Pacif. Ocean	16	45	0	S	151	31	0	W
Upſal	Sweden	59	51	50	N	17	42	15	E
Uraniburg	Denmark	55	54	15	N	12	52	30	E
Uſhant	France	48	28	30	N	5	4	31	W
Valenciennes	France	50	21	27	N	3	31	40	E
Valery St.	France	50	11	13	N	1	37	6	E
Vallery St.	France	49	52	12	N	0	41	10	E
Valparaiſo	Chili	33	2	36	S	72	19	15	W
V. Dieman's R.	Tongatabu	21	4	15	S	174	56	24	W
Vannes	France	47	39	14	N	2	46	26	W
Vence	France	43	43	16	N	7	7	28	E
Venice	Italy	45	26	0	N	12	4	30	E
Venus Point	Otaheite	17	29	17	S	149	35	45	W
Vera Cruz	Mexico	19	12	0	N	97	30	0	W
Verd Cape	Negroland	14	45	0	N	17	33	0	W
Verdun	France	49	9	25	N	5	22	50	W
Verona	Italy	45	26	26	N	11	18	30	E
Verſailles	France	48	48	18	N	2	7	10	E
Vienna Obſerv.	Hungary	48	12	40	N	16	22	30	E
Vigo	Spain	42	14	24	N	8	28	0	W
Vincent St. Cape	Spain	37	2	0	N	9	2	0	W
Vintimiglia	Italy	43	53	20	N	7	37	30	W
Virgin Gorda Ft.	Weſt Indies	18	18	0	N	64	0	0	W
Virgin Cape	Patagonia	52	23	0	S	67	54	0	E
Viviers	France	44	28	54	N	4	41	22	E
Vurzburg	Franconia	49	46	0	N	10	13	45	E
Wakefield	England	53	41	0	N	1	33	30	W
Pr. of Wales's Ft.	New Wales	58	47	30	N	94	7	30	W

Names of Places.	*Sea or Country.*	*Latitude.*				*Longitude.*			
		°	′	″		°	′	″	
Wanſtead	England	51	34	10	N	0	2	30	E
Wardhus	Lapland	70	22	36	N	31	6	45	E
Warſaw	Poland	52	14	0	N	21	0	30	E
Weſtman Iſles	North Ocean	63	20	30	N	20	27	45	W
Whitſuntide Iſle	Pacif. Ocean	15	44	20	S	168	20	15	E
William Fort	Bengal	22	34	45	N	88	29	30	E
Willis's Iſles	SouthGeorgia	54	0	0	S	38	29	40	W
Wilna	Poland	54	41	0	N	25	27	30	E
Wittenburg	Germany	51	49	0	N	10	41	30	E
Wologda	Ruſſia	59	19	0	N				
Worceſter	England	52	9	30	N	2	0	15	W
Woſlak	Ruſſia	61	15	0	N				
Ylo	Peru	17	36	15	S	71	13	0	W
York	England	53	59	0	N	1	6	40	W
York New	Jerſey	40	43	0	N	74	9	45	W
Yorkminſter	Terra del Fue.	55	26	20	S	70	8	0	W

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Vol. ix. p. 204. l. 4. for *revenge* read *remorſe*.

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